

## PROGRESSIVES FORM NATIONAL LEAGUE AND ELECT BOURNE HEAD

Promotion of Popular Government Is the Principal Object of New Republican Organization.

### NINE SENATORS JOIN

Stands Ready to Aid Democratic Legislatures in Securing the Enactment of Laws It Seeks to Obtain.

WASHINGTON—Carrying a possibly greater significance than any political movement in years, the formation of the National Progressive Republican League was announced here today.

Backed by nine United States senators, six Governors, 13 members of the House of Representatives and many other prominent progressives, the new organization binds itself to make a nation-wide fight "for the establishment of popular government."

Representing the progressive wing of the Republican party the league was looked upon here today as the opening wedge for the contest of the progressives to gain control of the party before the next presidential election.

In the Senate the organization is composed of the La Follette-Cummins-Beveridge faction, with Senator Bourne (Rep., Oregon) named as president of the league. In the House the Norris-Murdoch insurgent element forms the representation. Among the private citizens appearing in the original list are William Allen White of Kansas, Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts, Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Francis J. Heney of California, Ray Stannard Baker of Massachusetts and many others.

The declaration of principles—the platform of the new organization—is, in part, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, associate ourselves together, as the National Progressive Republican League.

"The object of the league is the promotion of popular government and progressive legislation.

"Popular government in America has been thwarted, and progressive legislation strangled by the special interests which control caucuses, delegates, conventions and party organizations and through control of the machinery of government, nominations and platforms elect administrations, legislatures, representatives in Congress and United States senators, and control cabinet officers.

"Under existing conditions legislation in the public interest has been baffled and defeated. This is evidenced by the long struggle to secure laws, but partially effective, for the control of railway rates and services, the revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and consumer, statutes dealing with trusts and combinations, based on sound economic principles as applied to modern industrial and commercial conditions; a wise, comprehensive and impartial reconstruction of banking and monetary laws; the conservation of coal, oil, gas, timber, water powers, and other natural resources, belonging to the people, and for the enactment of all legislation solely for the common good.

"The Progressive Republican League believes that popular government is fundamental to all other questions. To this end it advocates:

"1.—The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

"2.—Direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials.

"3.—The direct election of delegates to national conventions, with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for President and Vice-President.

"4.—Amendment to state constitutions providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.

"5.—A thorough going corrupt practices act.

"A plan for extending the league's activity throughout the nation is set forth in a paragraph on state organization as follows:

"The league will cooperate with progressives in the several states and wherever acceptable will render assistance in promoting the organization of state leagues.

At the first meeting of the league, held Saturday night, the following officers were elected:

President, Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Oregon.

First vice-president, Representative G. W. Norris, Nebraska.

Second vice president, Governor Chase S. Osborn, Michigan.

Treasurer, Charles R. Crane, Chicago.

## FIGURE IN NEW LEAGUE



CHARLES R. CRANE.



JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.

## MAYOR WILL REVIEW RECORD OF HIS FIRST YEAR UNDER CHARTER

Two weeks from today Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will deliver his second annual address as mayor under the new Boston city charter on the occasion of inditing into office one new member of the council, Earnest E. Smith and the swearing in anew of the two members who have been reelected, Timothy J. Buckley and Daniel J. McDonald.

The address will by no means be as lengthy as that of a year ago and will be devoted largely to a review of the city's financial condition at the close of the fiscal year on Jan. 31.

The mayor says he believes he has made good this year and he is proud of the record made under what he declares to be decidedly adverse circumstances, and he says he is determined to make an equally good record for himself and the city during the coming year.

He will summarize the improvements he has actually secured for Boston and urge the council to continue these improvements and the general policy which he has inaugurated in connection with all city departments.

Mayor Fitzgerald will set forth about 40 accomplishments which he claims go to prove his good record during this administration. If some of these items are exceedingly trivial, the mayor says "they were done, and whatever results there were were secured by this administration."

It is said there is every indication that the city will wind up affairs for the year with a balance of unexpended funds and this notwithstanding the fact that the collection of personal taxes is considerably below the usual per cent.

The mayor points out first that he sliced an even \$1,000,000 off the budget estimates of the several city departments for the annual appropriations and in spite of the fact that the school committee placed a 40 cent increase in the tax rate on his administration, by using their authority from the Legislature to borrow funds for school construction he lowered the tax rate 10 cents a thousand.

In securing a readjustment of the proportion of the metropolitan district expenses to be paid by Boston the mayor saved the city money but he declares Boston's share is still too great.

Another accomplishment of the year is the new city ordinance consolidating the street, water and sewer departments into a board of public works. This he did on the recommendation of Louis K. Rourke, head of the street department, with the aid of the city council.

Two other innovations were the bureau of information and complaints and the board of municipal research, the former being established by the mayor and the latter recommended by

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## BOSTON & LOWELL ROAD ASKS TO ISSUE 2800 NEW SHARES

Authorization to issue 2800 shares of additional capital stock was asked in a petition from the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation, filed with the railroad commissioners today.

The proceeds are to be used as part payment to the Boston & Maine for improvements made by that road in the property of the Boston & Lowell up to and including June 30.

The balance owed to the Boston & Maine by the Lowell road is \$724,613. An issue of stock has been requested for the purpose of paying off a part of this amount, under the terms by which the Boston & Lowell was leased to the Boston & Maine, June 22, 1887.

This additional stock issue, if allowed,

## INVENTION ENABLES MOTION PICTURES TO BE GIVEN IN LIGHT

Motion pictures shown while theater lights are burning brightly may be a feature of entertainments in the near future if the seemingly successful apparatus tested at Keith's theater is finally proven practical.

The new method in effect is even better than the old, it is said, an important change being that flickering is almost entirely done away with.

A specially invited audience saw the apparatus at work in Keith's theater Sunday afternoon.

Instead of the house being in darkness only the footlights at the front of the stage were extinguished.

S. L. Rothappel then gave an exhibition of more than an hour.

The pictures lost nothing of their force by being displayed in a lighted theater and retained the requisite depth and relative tone values.

The innovation is said to involve a special screen and lens.

Keith's theater, it is said, will no longer be darkened during the last feature of the daily program.

At present the rights are under exclusive control, but it is expected that leases of machines will be made in the future.

## TAUNTON'S FUND FOR Y. M. C. A. IS NOW OVER \$18,000

TAUNTON, Mass.—At the Y. M. C. A. campaign luncheon in Old Fellows hall today it was announced that the total subscription in the \$36,000 fund campaign for swimming pool, dormitories, improvements and mortgage had reached \$18,373.50.

The executive committee secured \$1025, the business men's committee \$1060, and the younger men's committee \$1036.50. The total at midnight Saturday was \$14,662.

Two subscriptions included in the total were Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, \$500, and W. R. Park, Jr., \$500.

Enthusiasm at the luncheon indicated that the entire sum will be raised within the period of eight days.

**MORE WEIL CASE TESTIMONY.** Frank B. Davis, a former partner of the defendant, was the principal witness in the continued hearing of Victor M. Weil, president of the Inter Trust Security Company, before William H. Hayes, 2d, United States commissioner, at the federal building today. Weil is charged with using the mails to defraud.

**ELECT TENNESSEE SENATOR.** NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Luke Lea, independent Democrat, was elected United States senator, to succeed Senator James B. Frazier by the Tennessee Legislature today. This ends a deadlock of more than a fortnight. Lea was considered a dark horse.

## NEPONSET CITIZENS CELEBRATE ADVENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES

Business Activity Along Shores of River Results in Holding of a Public Reception to Companies and Men

### CHURCH IS CROWDED

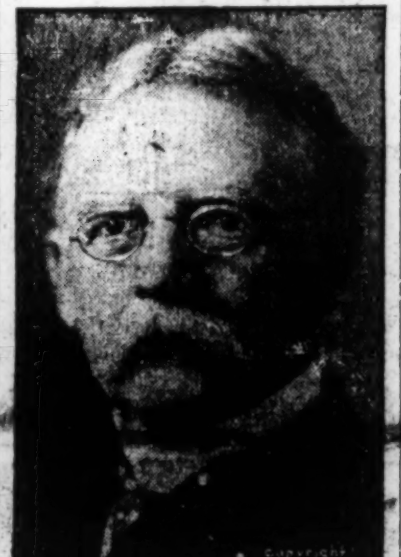
Tenements for the Help One of the Demands Made Upon This Section of the City by the Various Speakers.

That part of Boston and Dorchester known as Neponset is enjoying a period of greater industrial activity than it has ever experienced.

The boom was inaugurated at the opening of the year when the George Lawley Sons corporation, yacht builders, transferred its business from South Boston to Neponset. The company had outgrown its quarters in South Boston and

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

## Boston Attorney Is Named for Head of Republican Club of Massachusetts



SAMUEL J. ELDER.

## DEMOCRATS SEEKING STATE CHAIRMAN TO SUCCEED MACLEOD

Democratic leaders are searching for a candidate for chairman of their state committee.

The members of the committee are to meet at the Quincy house on Thursday at 1 p. m. for the purpose of organizing for the year, but they have come to no agreement as to a chairman to succeed Frederick J. Macleod, who has resigned after two years service.

Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and other Democrats in the eastern section of the state are trying to induce John F. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee, to reconsider his declaration not to accept the state chairmanship. Mr. McDonald was chairman of Mr. Fitzgerald's campaign against James J. Storrow. He is said to be favored by practically all the Democratic leaders of this city.

If Mr. McDonald will not be a candidate, it is said that the names of John A. Kiggen of Hyde Park and Frank Richardson of Gloucester will be presented for consideration. Mr. Kiggen is an old-line Democrat who has not been actively interested in politics of late years.

Mr. Richardson won a place on the state committee this year because of his activities in behalf of the Democratic cause in Essex county.

David F. O'Connell of Fitchburg is another member of the committee for whom a movement has been started. Many Democrats of western Massachusetts are said to favor a western man as chairman. The name of Theobald M. O'Connor of Northampton has been put forward, but as Mr. O'Connor is not a member of the committee it is said he probably would not be chosen for chairman.

## STOCK ISSUE SOON FOR STEAMER LINE

Subscriptions to a capital stock issue of not less than \$1,000,000 for the proposed Boston-Texas steamship line will be called for within a short time by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee which has charge of organizing this project.

Members of the committee believe that the line will greatly lessen the cost of raw material in New England and open a market of 5,000,000 persons to goods manufactured in this part of the country.

## NORTH ABINGTON FIREMEN CONTROL STUBBORN BLAZE

NORTH ABINGTON, Mass.—Firemen worked several hours early today before they subdued a fire that completely destroyed the Culver house, the Atwood block on North avenue, and Poole's stable in the rear of these structures.

When the flames were at their highest, leaping across North avenue and endangering the Crossett shoe factory opposite, a steamer was summoned from Rockland, four miles away, to help fight the flames. A loss of \$25,000 was sustained, of which \$15,000 is covered by insurance.

## STATE REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS TO ELECT ITS NEW OFFICIALS

Samuel J. Elder will be proposed by the election committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts for president of that organization at the meeting at 4 p. m. today in the club headquarters, 19 Milk street. Former Governor John L. Bates is the retiring president. The following names will be placed in nomination, which practically means election:

President, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester; secretary, Courtenay Crocker of Boston; treasurer, Arthur L. Devens of Hamilton; vice-presidents, by congressional districts, first, Franklin E. Snow, Greenfield; second, Richard W. Irwin, Northampton; third, Robert M. Washburn, Worcester; fourth, George R. Wallace, Fitchburg; fifth, George E. Cunhardt, North Andover; sixth, John S. Saltonstall, Beverly; seventh, Charles H. Hastings, Lynn; eighth, Frank F. Cook, Winthrop; ninth, Laban Pratt, Dorchester; tenth, March G. Bennett, Boston; eleventh, Frederick Ayer, Newton; twelfth, Herbert E. Cushman, New Bedford; thirteenth, George E. Keith, Brockton.

Executive committee—Chairman, Francis H. Manning, Boston; Albion S. Bemis, Boston; Frank P. Bennett, Saugus; William D. Chapple, Salem; George E. Dean, Falmouth; Joseph J. Feeley, Dorchester; Robert Luce, Somerville; Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge; Herbert L. Parsons, Greenfield; Joseph H. Soliday, Dedham; Roger Wolcott, Milton.

Election committee for three years (chairman to be chosen today)—Charles V. Blanchard, Somerville; John G. Brackett, Arlington; Israel Brayton, Fall River; Philip S. Dalton, Milton; Harry W. Goddard, Worcester.

## MME. CURIE FAILS OF ADMISSION

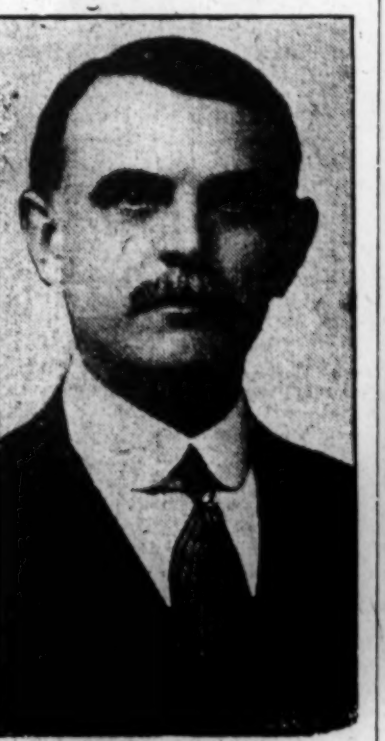
PARIS—The contest for the admission of Mme. Curie, widow of the discoverer of radium and herself the discoverer of the process for the isolation of this substance, to the Academy of Science ended today in her defeat by Dr. Edouard Branly, who was elected over Mme. Curie by two votes to the only vacant membership in the academy. Dr. Branly discovered wireless telegraphy.

Only the fact that precedent was against the admission of women to the academy prevented the election of Mme. Curie, as it was generally agreed that she was entitled to the honor.

### WORCESTER GAS BOND PETITION.

The Worcester Gas Light Company has petitioned the Massachusetts state board of gas and electric light commissioners for authority to issue 2000 additional shares of its capital stock, to be offered to stockholders at \$200 per share, the proceeds to be used in paying the floating indebtedness of the company.

## Urged by Democratic Leaders to Accept the State Chairmanship



JOHN F. McDONALD

## MR. WALKER GOES DIRECT TO PEOPLE IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Speaker Will Not Depend Upon Political Leaders in His Campaign for the Republican Nomination.

### USING POSTAL CARDS

Mayor Fitzgerald and Other Democrats Urging Joseph J. Corbett to Succeed Judge Bond on Superior Bench.

Joseph Walker, speaker of the House, declared his intention today of breaking away from the old method of campaigning for the Republican nomination for Governor. He purposes to appeal directly to the voters, he says, rather than to depend upon the work of active political leaders.

The voters of Brookline, Mr. Walker's home town, are receiving postal cards from the speaker requesting them to say whether they will give him support in his campaign.

Mr. Walker does not intend to canvass the whole state in this way, but will appeal to voters outside of his home town by other methods. He said that he would like to reach the electorate of the state by means of the postal card canvass but found it impracticable because of the expense incurred.

"Some candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1912 are now quietly working to line up the active Republican leaders throughout the state in their behalf," said the speaker. "I do not purpose to use this method in my campaign. I want to appeal directly and openly to the people of the state and to this end I am beginning my campaign early."

"Especially do I want to get the support of the residents of my home town. So I have sent to each of the voters of Brookline a reply post card asking him to state whether he will give me his support for the office I seek."

"I should like to appeal in this way to all the voters of the state. Obviously I cannot do this because of the cost for postage. I could not afford to undergo this expense."

"I would like to say that whatever

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## GIVE A HEARING ON BARGE LOSS

Capt. William A. Carleton and Capt. Andrew J. Savage, constituting the board of United States steamboat inspectors, gave a hearing at 141 Milk street today for further evidence on the sinking of three barges off Peaked Hill bar, after they had broken away from the tug Lykens.

Captain Savage said it might be necessary to summons members of the life-saving crews who went to the rescue.

## FREIGHTER IS ON STAMFORD ROCKS

STAMFORD, Conn.—The steam freighter Santiago, said to be an old Mallory liner, went ashore early this morning in Stamford harbor, half a mile off Shippin point, and now rests on the rocks. The vessel had discharged a cargo of sugar in Boston from the West Indies, and was on her way to New York without cargo to be fitted with a new propeller.

## Head of Fore River Ship Building Company Speaks on Neponset's Advantages

After a conference this afternoon with the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the Howe memorial commission, relative to the Boston art commission's decision not to allow a portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to hang in Faneuil hall, Mayor Fitzgerald decided to call a meeting of the executive committee of the Citizens Association for Wednesday at 4 p. m. in his office to discuss the question further.

There are indications that the committee will acquiesce in the art commission's determination, and will not make a contest.

It was said at the conference that the Old State House would be a more suitable place for the portrait, as the building is fireproof and statistics show that more persons visit the Old State House than Faneuil hall.

The chairman of the art commission proposes that instead of a painting of Mrs. Howe, a bust be adopted and that it be placed in the public library. Dr. Wendte declares that the memorial committee will not consider such a proposition.

## EXPECT BRIDGE ACROSS CHARLES TO BE APPROVED

WASHINGTON—At the war department it was said today that in all probability plans for the reconstruction of the Boston & Maine railroad bridge over the Charles river will be approved in a few days.

The papers are going through the regular official channels and are not being held up for any purpose.

## NEW ENGLAND MEN MAKE A PLEA FOR SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Representative Greene of Massachusetts Is Among Those to Urge Action at Merchant Marine Congress

### MR. KIRBY OPENED

Fall River Man Declares Gallinger Measure Will Produce Just the Results That Have Been Desired.

WASHINGTON—Many New England business men are in Washington today attending the two days' session of the National Merchant Marine Congress which opened this noon.

The meeting is primarily in the interest of merchant marine legislation and particularly of the Gallinger subvention bill, which increases the pay for carrying mail upon the ocean over routes to be established to South American ports. It was called by the national merchant marine committee of one hundred. Winthrop L. Marvin of Boston is a member of the executive committee of that organization and one of the moving spirits in this week's gathering.

John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, formally opened the congress. He introduced Myron T. Herrick of Ohio as permanent chairman.

"We need our own ships as a means of making our trade deliveries to other lands," said Mr. Kirby. "As well expect a big modern department store to depend upon a rival for its delivery service as to ask the vast manufacturing interests of this country to depend upon the ships of our commercial competitors to deliver our manufactured products to our customers over the sea."

Representative Greene of Massachusetts said that "it is a deplorable fact that the foreign-going marine of the United States, once the finest in the world, is now practically extinct."

"Our great country, of over 90,000,000 of the most vigorous human beings on earth," said Mr. Greene, "has but 11 vessels in its foreign-going trade. With half our population, England has more than 11,000 vessels, while Germany has over 2000 and Japan nearly 1000."

"It is also a deplorable fact that, owing to the lack of operating ships, we handle practically none of our enormous overseas trade. We now carry less than eight per cent of our own foreign commerce. In 1861 we carried 65 per cent and in 1835 over 90 per cent. A glance at the history of the American merchant marine engaged in the foreign ocean-going trade will show that it is not through chance that our shipping has declined."

There will be numerous addresses by the prominent public men. President Taft will receive the delegates, who, it is expected, will number about 400.

## MRS. HOWE'S PICTURE LIKELY TO BE HUNG IN OLD STATE HOUSE

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee  
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.  
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

## NEPONSET CITIZENS CELEBRATE ADVENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page One.)

old its property to the Boston Elevated railway.

The corporation now occupies some 10 or 12 acres along Neponset's waterfront. Here it will carry on the work of dredging, wharf building, grading, etc. In the summer it will employ 500 men skilled in all branches of shipbuilding and in the winter months about 160. This company built the renowned cup defenders Puritan and Mayflower, and have also built torpedo boats for the United States government.

In addition to the Lawley concern the Hallett & Davis Piano Company is now located here. It has just erected a fireproof concrete building at a cost of \$150,000 and a force of over 600 men is employed.

Under the auspices of the Neponset Brotherhood and the Neponset Improvement Association a complimentary reception has just been given to representatives and employees of the two companies. The invitation included these concerns already established in Neponset: The A. T. Stearns Lumber Company; the W. E. Sheldon Yacht & Power Boat Company; the Coffin Valve Company; the Colonial File Company; the Lundin Steel Casting Company, and the Eddy Refrigerator Company.

The residents responded to the call for support and filled to overflowing one of the largest churches in Neponset. The Rev. Charles H. Washburn, chairman of the executive committee of the Neponset Brotherhood, presided. Among the speakers were admiral Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; Walter Ballantyne, president of the city council; Mr. Conway, representing Hallett & Davis Co., A. T. Stearns and George Lawley. Mr. Conway said "All we ask is that you build the tenements and we will fill them with tenants." Mr. Lawley asked one favor only from the people of Neponset and that was that there should never be an open bar or saloon in Neponset.

The introduction of these new industrial enterprises bring to the front the many needs of Neponset. Improved car service is wanted, quicker and more frequent trains on the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad and better street lighting. Neponset's playground is in need of lights. A petition for a new subway from Andrew square is being extensively signed and it is asked that it may be extended to Neponset. The mayor has been asked for an appropriation of \$45,000 for a new street running from Highland avenue to the new building of Hallett & Davis. Then the old wooden bridge which was condemned two years ago may be replaced by a new and handsome structure.

Further tenement accommodation is badly needed in Neponset as employees now have to travel to and from outside sections.

The officers of the Neponset Brotherhood are: President, Walter N. Baker; vice-president, Oliver S. Hayward; treasurer, Pearl J. Caldwell; secretary, Charles H. Rose; executive committee, Henry A. Frost, Charles M. Warren, Arthur H. Merritt, James F. Paige.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON.**  
BOSTON—"The Maestro's Masterpiece."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Jack and the Beanstalk."  
COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess."  
FOLLIES—David Warfield.  
S. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Madame X."  
PARK—"Arsene Lupin."  
SHUBERT—"The Balkan Princess."

**BOSTON CONCERTS.**  
TUESDAY—Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m., solo recital, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.  
THURSDAY—Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m., Flonzaley Quartet.  
FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., fourteenth public rehearsal Boston Symphony Orchestra; Heinrich Warnke soloist.  
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., fourteenth concert Boston Symphony Orchestra; Heinrich Warnke soloist.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.**  
MONDAY, 8 p. m.—"Pipe of Desire" and "Pagliacci."  
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Carmen."  
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Girl of the Golden West."  
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Aida."  
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Madam Butterfly."

**MRS. MARTIN IS SENTENCED.**  
NEWARK, N. J.—Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, the mother of Oney W. M. Sned, who passed on in East Orange, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by Judge Ten Eyck here today.

## CHARLES RIVER BASIN IS ENCLOSED ON IT IS SAID AT HEARING

Hearings were given today by the committee of the Legislature on metropolitan affairs on the recommendation in the various metropolitan commission annual reports.

Henry D. Yersa of Cambridge, who appeared for the Charles river basin commission, said that commission had been out of office for some months and that he only appeared to explain two recommendations for legislation which the basin commission thought desirable. Under the act the abutters on the basin have no individual rights beyond the abutment wall, but the Union Boat Club has one or two overhanging structures which encroach on the boundary line of the basin and extend over it.

There are also two or more buildings down at the bridge which overhang the basin. As the property is now entirely in the possession of the city of Boston, the commission thought it advisable that there should be some restrictive legislation enacted in order that the encroachments do not continue and the city lose any of its rights by allowing them to go by default.

Forrest S. Barker, chairman of the gas and electric light commission, was heard in support of the board's recommendation that the smoke law of last year be so amended as to permit the board to make prosecutions for violation of the act. There was no opposition.

Secretary Davenport of the metropolitan water and sewerage board asked that the board be permitted to use an unexpended balance in extending the south metropolitan sewer system to Braintree, should that town apply for admission.

At the request of Representative Cavanagh of Everett, who said that the officials of his city had insufficient notice of the hearing, the committee postponed until Feb. 6 its hearing on the bill to provide that the metropolitan water and sewerage board shall pay \$2113 annually for 15 years to the city of Malden as compensation for taking its sewer in connecting the sewerage system with the north metropolitan system.

## TEACH GEOGRAPHY BY STEREOPTICON

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Ross Varden, principal of the Greenwood school, and Herbert Willey, president of the Parents School Association, have agreed to teach geography by colored views to be thrown on a screen with the stereopticon purchased by the last graduating class.

The pictures will be in series of from 100 to 150 colored slides of the Panama Canal Zone, the northern Pacific country, Yellowstone park, the Grand Canyon of Arizona and portions of Europe and other foreign countries.

## CAVE-IN BURIES THREE LABORERS

Three men were buried by a cave-in on Boston street, South Boston, this afternoon. They were excavating for the foundation of the new school building, which is being built near the Polish church.

The fall of earth came without warning. One man, who was soon rescued, was not seriously injured. Firemen, police and citizens are working to rescue the other two men. All car traffic has been diverted from the street.

## DRAPER PLANT STORIES DENIED

Conditions at the Draper Company plant at Hopedale are orderly today. A force of 30 special officers are on duty for a time, according to Charles E. Nutting, general manager, to prevent any possibility of the belt cutting which took place recently.

Stories of armed guards about former Governor Draper's home and of mysterious mishaps in the plant are declared by Mr. Nutting to be without the slightest foundation.

## HANKOW CONSUL ASKS U. S. GUNBOAT

HANKOW, China.—Robert Brent Mosher, the American consul-general, communicated with his government today asking that a gunboat be sent to this port to protect American interests in the event of a continuation of the rioting that began yesterday.

## ANOTHER VOTE LOST BY W. F. SHEEHAN IN NEW YORK DEADLOCK

ALBANY, N. Y.—The senatorial deadlock continues. William F. Sheehan, Tammany's candidate, lost one vote in the Senate today, but retained his strength in the Assembly.

Senator Roosevelt, leader of the insurgents, said after the ballot was taken that the action of Winfield A. Huppuch, Democratic state chairman, in issuing a statement demanding that the Democratic legislators stand by the caucus choice, William F. Sheehan, had not changed the situation.

"We are opposed to Mr. Sheehan, whom we consider the candidate of the 'interests,'" he said, "and until the organization agrees to support another candidate we will prevent an election."

William Barnes, Jr., the new chairman of the Republican state committee, said today that Republican legislators must continue to vote for a Republican until an election results or the Legislature adjourns.

TRENTON, N. J.—The first skirmish in the contest for the United States senatorship from New Jersey, now held by John Kean, will take place tonight.

A conference of the members of the Democratic majority in the Legislature has been called. It has been announced that this is to be an informal meeting, but friends of James Smith, Jr., and James E. Martine, who was the primary choice last fall, are expected, should either be in control, to try to turn the conference into a caucus with an ironclad agreement. If this is done a bolt is expected.

## COLONIAL FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS TO FORM FEDERATION

A movement to federate all colonial family associations is to be started Tuesday evening at the Revere house. A dinner at 6 o'clock will be followed by speeches from descendants of the early settlers, the Rev. Dr. George Hodges of Cambridge and the Rev. Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain.

Headquarters with a bureau of information are to be established in Boston, with a registry of historians and genealogists and a record for historic data and relics. A periodical is to be published primarily as a means of communication between members and devoted to the significance of the family in sentiment, state and story.

All worthy men and women of colonial descent are to be eligible to membership in the American Society of Colonial Families, federated for "mutual service and good citizenship." The temporary officers are: President, William A. Randall; treasurer, Ernest A. Washburn; and secretary, George A. Smith, 6 Beacon street.

## HYDE PARK WATER BRINGS LITIGATION

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Condemnation of the present supply from the Hyde Park Water Company's plant, purchased April 1, 1910, by the town for \$500,000, may cause the town to join in the metropolitan water system.

Judge H. K. Braley of the Massachusetts supreme court has dismissed a petition from 95 citizens to restrain the town treasurer from expending any of the money raised for the purchase of the plant and an appeal has been taken for a hearing before the full bench. The necessary signatures for a town meeting without the consent of the selectmen have been obtained and it is called for Wednesday evening.

The selectmen have called for town meetings on Friday evening, and Wednesday evening, Feb. 8. The latter will take up the water commissioner's report.

**NEWSBOY GETS \$7500 VERDICT.**  
A verdict of \$7500 for the plaintiff was returned by a jury in the Suffolk superior court today in the suit of Marciano Gaspariello, a newsboy, against the Boston Elevated railway.

The boy was pushed by a conductor, it was alleged, from a car which he boarded to sell a paper to a passenger. He was run over by another car and lost a leg.

**RAILROAD TALK FOR HARVARD.**  
J. R. Freeman, chief engineer of the Boston & Albany railroad, is announced to speak on "The Relation of a College Education to the Railroad Service," this evening at 8 o'clock, in Pierce hall, Harvard University, under the auspices of the college engineering society.

## New Problems and Old Rules

By John Hunter Sedgwick.

WHETHER one believe in ship subsidy or not, and whatever side one take in the present question that has been before Congress of the best way to encourage and build up anew the industry of ship-building in the United States, one cannot but observe how much New England has depended upon ships and how much their building has been done along the New England coast.

Hardly had the first settlers shaken the salt water out of their clothes, than ship-building began and was continued. Natural aptitude and necessity made them look to the sea as a friend and an ally, and this feeling today is possessed by thousands of their descendants.

The body that overlooked the affairs of the Massachusetts settlers was known as the "Governor and company of the Massachusetts bay in New England," and were in the habit of sending out from time to time letters of instruction to Endicott and his council. These letters speak of all sorts of goods and commodities necessary for the colonists, and in the second, dated May 28, 1620, is a passage making a request that certain fishermen be given transportation in "our bark that is already built in the country."

Alexander Young, in his note to this passage, gives it as his opinion that this was probably the first vessel built in the colony, being built two years before Winthrop's bark at "Mistick." She was called the Blessing of the Bay, a more pleasing name for a ship than some we find today in the merchant service, and was launched on the 4th of July, 1631.

In this note Mr. Young points out that Matthew Cradock, who was the first Governor of the colony, built ships at his yard on the "Mistick"; he had a vessel of 100 tons on the stocks in 1633, and for next year contemplated a ship of twice that tonnage. So we see that the little colony was taking to the water very kindly. Mr. Young shows further that at Marblehead was built in 1636 the Desire, of 120 tons; that Hugh Peters in 1640 sent men to work at Salem on a ship of 300 tons, and the Bostonians, emulous of Salem, set to building another at Boston of 150 tons. In 1642 five more ships were built, three at Boston, one at Dorchester and one at Salem, and in 1644 was built at Cambridge a ship of 250 tons. This was followed in 1646 by one of 300 tons at Boston. Mr. Young quotes the author of "New England's First Fruits," who says that in 1642 "besides many boats, shallops, hoyes, lighters, pinnaces, we are in a way of building ships of an 100, 200, 300, 400 tons."

It does not appear from J. J. Babson's history of Gloucester that vessels larger than sloops or shallops were owned in the place before the eighteenth century, although he states that a ship was built in the town as early as 1643. He shows, moreover, that in 1661 William Stevens contracted to build a ship of 68 feet keel, 23 feet beam, 9 feet 6 inches draft; he was to be paid at the rate of £3 5s. per burden ton, and was to receive part in good Muscovadoes "ahugar." But in 1702 a couple of sloops were built by the brothers Sanders, and two years later one of them built two brigantines of 80 and 100 tons respectively. The brigantine, as the reader will remember, is still a favorite rig with Greek shipwrights. From that year to 1712 30 sloops or more were built, they were most of them open, and a few measured 50 tons burden. They built a good many ketches, a rig that is only seen in New England waters now on an occasional yacht, but in the eighteenth century was much favored by the Yankee ship-owner. Plenty of them may be seen in Boston waters, where they are much used in the coasting trade, and are very handy.

Mr. Babson refers us to an inventory of the estate of Capt. Peter Oliver, "an eminent merchant at Boston," where it appears that out of a dozen craft that he owned in whole or in part eight are set down as "catches." In this same chapter the reader can see the much quoted account of the word "schooner." Captain Robinson of Gloucester, in 1713, built the first vessel that we now call a schooner, and when she left the ways and took the water, a bystander exclaimed: "Oh, how she scoons," whereupon Captain Robinson called the craft as we now know it. At all events, the writer gives very good reasons for his contention that Gloucester was the first home of that rig which has been so useful in the merchant marine of the United States. For those that love salt water, he advances a very reasonable theory that the schooner rig was evolved from the lateen rig that still may be seen in the waters of southern Europe, the Levant and the east. Furthermore, he calls our attention to the curious fact that although Gloucester has had much use for ships for a long time and thriven by them, they have generally been built elsewhere.

The reader has been taken a little far perhaps into the antiquities of Yankee shipbuilding, but it is hoped that he will see how a strong industry sprang up and flourished on New England shores, calling into use a race of hardy and stout-hearted men that breathed the keen air of the North Atlantic. It is hoped that he will not regret that this industry has in large part disappeared, because regret builds no ships and does nothing for the common weal; but it is hoped that he will ponder to himself whether this industry and these artisans and seamen have not left a void, a void filled to be sure, but filled by those not native to these shores. Doing this and looking at the question as a citizen and not as a member of any political party, he may ask himself, if he be so inclined, how much wisdom or unwisdom there may be in a policy that throws the control of a nation's shipping into the hands of those that owe it no allegiance. The subject is worth some reflection.

**MR. WALKER GOES DIRECT TO PEOPLE IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR**  
(Continued from Page One.)  
work I do in the way of campaigning for next year's election will not interfere with my regular work as a representative from Brookline and as speaker of the House.

In his appeal to the 5000 voters of Brookline Mr. Walker, by way of explanation, quotes from President Lowell of Harvard as follows:

"The peculiar quality of a democracy is that every citizen has the same right to take part in public affairs and, that being so, the man who gets it must fight for it. He must fight for it just as much and just as strenuously when he wants to get it for the public good as when he wants to get it for selfish objects."

Then Mr. Walker continues: "I have announced my candidacy for Governor of Massachusetts. I wish especially in my campaign to have the support of Brookline. I intend to appeal to the people without the use of money, directly or indirectly, to influence their decision. I shall rely strongly on my friends and on those who believe in the things I stand for. I write you at this early date because I must begin to find out on whom, later, I may rely for support."

On the return card is the following pledge: "You may count on my personal support for Governor."

Mayor Fitzgerald and other Democratic leaders in the city are said to be supporting Joseph J. Corbett, a special justice of the Charlestown municipal court, for the superior court bench to fill the place left vacant by Judge Bond.

The mayor is said to have urged Governor Foss to appoint Mr. Corbett to the first vacancy that should occur on the superior bench. The Governor has not committed himself on the question but it is said that he is friendly to the mayor's candidate.

Mr. Corbett has long been closely associated with the mayor and has given special assistance to him in his many political campaigns. Mr. Corbett is a graduate of Brown University law school and has practiced law in Boston since 1885. He represented Charlestown in the Senate in 1895 and 1896, and was president of the Democratic city committee in 1896 and 1897. Mr. Corbett was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago.

## COMMERCE SENIORS SHOWN SELLING ART BY JORDAN-MARSH

A miniature department store was opened today by the Jordan Marsh Company in the amphitheater of the Boston Normal school to give an object lesson to the senior class of the High School of Commerce, and to impress upon the minds of the boys the importance and dignity of salesmanship.

The class was under the direction of Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., and the display was under W. A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company. Many thousands of dollars worth of costly materials and gowns were there, and the best salespeople of the firm showed them to prospective purchasers.

Mr. Hawkins addressed the boys at the opening of the class, and told of the school of salesmanship as conducted under his firm, the necessity of good quality salespeople, and that the European salesman for the most part was superior to his brother on this side of the water. He said in part:

"Many salespeople are like the automatic machine into which you drop your coin and which deposits the merchandise in your hand, but the automatic machine has one advantage over these: it never gives offense by a discourteous word or action."

"It is a very good omen for the future of salesmanship that business men are realizing that in order to produce a high class salespeople you must train them just as carefully and intelligently as for any vocation."

"The work being done by the High School of Commerce in that direction is very gratifying, and it is with much pride that I mention the school of salesmanship conducted by the Jordan Marsh Company with much satisfactory results."

The first transaction was the purchase of a suit by Miss Mary B. Gillison of the Women's Industrial Union, from Miss Mary L. McHugh, saleswoman.

The customer was intended to be of the more nervous and fussy kind, and tried on many suits, until the persistency and attention to the customer by the saleslady effected a sale.

Then Mrs. Henry W. Crocker bought dress goods from Peter E. McHugh. This "customer" changed her mind after she had practically purchased a piece of goods, and had another.

Mrs. Addison L. Winship bought a negligee from Miss May T. Powers, and much mirth was shown when Edward W. Pope purchased a few dresses for his wife.

The regular routine of a sale was gone through, including the signature of a floorwalker and the cash girl.

In addition to the class and teachers of the school were many teachers from other schools, the board of superintendents of the Boston schools and members of the state board of education, and many prominent business men.

James E. Downey, headmaster of the school, received the guests.

## PROHIBITION HOST MEETS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Prohibition party leaders from nearly every state in the union are in town to attend the meeting of the national committee today.

Plans for the party's presidential campaign in 1912 will be considered and the preliminary details with regard to the place of holding the presidential convention next year will be determined.

**C. H. GIFFORD ARRAIGNED.**  
Charles H. Gifford, a collar button manufacturer, was taken into custody this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Frank H. Young, charged with concealing assets in a bankruptcy petition. He was arraigned before Commissioner Hayes and was held for a hearing later in the week.

**PYTHIANS TO GIVE SHOW.**  
BROCKTON, Mass.—Damocles lodge, K. P., will give a minstrel show this evening and tomorrow evening at the Orpheum theater. Past Chancellor Curtis Clarke will be interlocutor. The soloists are H. A. Bumpus, Tage Benson, Oscar Sandell and Ralph Campbell.

**DRIVEN OUT BY GAS.**  
Four families at 49 Oswego street, South End, escaped from the house which had become filled with illuminating gas from a leaking pipe early today. Sixteen persons in all were driven out. At 41 Oswego street Harry Gordon succumbed to gas from a gas radiator.

## PROGRESSIVES FORM NATIONAL LEAGUE AND ELECT BOURNE HEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

National Progressive Republican League speaks for itself. While its membership is confined to those who believe that the Republican party represented by progressive Republicans offers the most encouragement for the establishment of these principles; there is no purpose to make it a political organization in the sense of promoting the political fortunes of any man or men. The enactment of legislation carrying out the program is its sole aim and purpose, and it stands ready, whenever acceptable, to aid and assist Democratic as well as Republican legislatures to secure such legislation.

Those who signed the declarations are: United States senators—Borne, Oregon; Beveridge, Indiana; Bristow, Kansas; Brown, Nebraska; Cummins, Iowa; Clapp, Minnesota; Dixon, Montana; Gronna, North Dakota; La Follette, Wisconsin.

Governors—Chester A. Aldrich, Nebraska; Carey, Wyoming; Johnson, California; McGovern, Wisconsin; Osborn, Michigan; Stubbs, Kansas.

Representatives: Cooper, Wisconsin; Cary, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; Hubbard, Iowa; Haugen, Iowa; Hendrick, Wisconsin; Lindberg, Minnesota; Murdock, Kansas; Madison, Kansas; Morris, Wisconsin; Nelson, Wisconsin; Noris, Nebraska; Poindexter, Washington.

Other signers: Alfred N. Baker, Illinois; Ray Stannard Baker, Massachusetts; Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts; Charles R. Crane, Illinois; Frank L. Dingley, Maine; James R. Garfield, Ohio; Hugh T. Halbert, Minnesota; Frederick Howe, New York; Fred S. Jackson, congressman-elect, Kansas; E. Clarence Jones, New York; William Kent, congressman-elect, California; George S. Loftus, Minnesota; William L. La Follette, congressman-elect, Washington; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; Amos Pinchot, New York; George L. Record, New Jersey; James A. Peterson, Minnesota; Gilbert E. Roe, New York; W. S. U'ren, Oregon; Merle D. Vincent, Colorado, and William Allen White, Kansas.

## ITALY SENDS NOTE OF WARNING TO THE YOUNG TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE—A note was received today from the Italian government warning Turkey that unless the Turkish officials in Tripoli cease their anti-Italian talk, Italy will be compelled to take steps "hardly compatible with good relations between Italy and Turkey."

This note is but one of the many signs of foreign hostility that the government is facing. Turkey's foreign relations have now become so involved that the country is engaged in the greatest military preparations since the Young Turks assumed control of the government.

Reinforcements of troops are now hurrying to the Yemen, while other detachments of troops are concentrating on the frontier in anticipation of an attack by Greece.

## TEACHER TO GIVE ADDRESS.

An address will be given tonight by Frank Lakey, a teacher in the Boston English high school, before the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church in Brookline.

**Gold Seal Brand RUBBERS**  
Better than the best you have ever worn. High grade, made of good live stock, reinforced where the wear comes. Twice the service of other kinds.  
**HATHAWAY'S SHOE SHOP**  
87 Merchants Row, Near Faneuil Hall.

**CUT GLASS AND SILVER DEPOSITWARE IN GREAT VARIETY OF PIECES. GEORGE E. HOMER**  
45 WINTER ST., BOSTON.  
**CATNIP BALL FOR CATS.**  
At all drug stores.



# Leading Events in Athletics

## BOSTON TEAM TAKES DOUBLES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

George R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott Win Honors for Fourth Time in Past Six Years.

### WIN RATHER EASILY

#### NATIONAL RACQUETS CHAMPIONS.

Year. Players.  
1899—Q. A. Shaw-H. H. Hunnewell.  
1900—L. M. Stockton-G. R. Fearing.  
1901—Payne Whitney-Q. A. Shaw, Jr.  
1902—H. D. Scott-G. R. Fearing.  
1903—H. D. Scott-R. K. Cassatt.  
1904—Q. A. Shaw-J. M. Bartlett.  
1905—G. R. Fearing-J. H. D. Scott.  
1906—G. R. Fearing-J. H. D. Scott.  
1907—R. F. Fink-R. D. Arena.  
1908—G. R. Fearing-J. H. D. Scott.  
1909—Q. A. Shaw-J. P. D. Haughton.  
1910—R. F. Fink-L. Waterbury.  
1911—G. R. Fearing-J. H. D. Scott.

For the fourth time in the past six years, George R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, representing Boston, captured the national doubles racquets championship of this country on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet Club, yesterday, defeating Payne Whitney and M. Barger of New York in the final round by four straight games, 15-5, 15-5, 15-8, 15-5. Fearing's playing in the final match was as good as he has ever shown during the many years he has been interested in racquets. His service was practically unreturnable, and in every department of the game he was the superior of the others participating in the match. Scott rendered him valuable assistance at times, particularly in the last game, when he got his service breaking nicely, but Fearing's work was dazzling at all times. In the second game, Fearing scored eight successive aces on his service, and his all-round court play was a fine exhibition.

George R. Standing, the New York Club professional, and Will Ganley, one of the local club markers, were beaten in a lively match by Jack Suter, the Philadelphia club professional, with Fritz Glocker, another local marker, as his partner. The winning scores were 15-2, 15-11, 15-8, 17-4. The summary:

NATIONAL RACQUETS CHAMPIONS.  
Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, Boston, defeated Payne Whitney and M. Barger, New York, 15-5, 15-5, 15-8, 15-5.

## BROOKLINE HIGH HAS PROMISING RIFLE SHOOTERS

Only School Team of Its Class in This Vicinity and Much Interest Is Being Taken in It.

The Brookline high rifle team and club has been reorganized again this year by Capt. Francis Capper. The team is the only school team in the vicinity, and great interest is manifested by the students at the school.

The team has about a dozen matches each year. Last year they lost only one match to the Harvard military school of Los Angeles, Cal., finishing sixth in the United States interscholastic tournament, and winning the New England championship. About 35 men shoot in the First Corps Cadets army and on private property at Chestnut Hill, and are being coached by E. P. Carver, who is manager of the Harvard Varsity Rifle Club.

Since the organization of the team in 1909, they have won 25 individual marksman's medals, and with Capper, Haslem, Pollard, Briggs, Croy and Fessenden as veterans they should win the New England championship again this year. Other men who are promising are Pond, Hight, Obst, Crafts, Stone and Hussey.

Capper is also a member of the First Corps Cadets, and has won many medals since joining them. Manager Haslem has arranged for a number of intercity matches to take place later in the year.

### STEAMSHIPS MEET AT SEA.

DOVER, Eng.—The Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, which left New York Jan. 12 for Hamburg, and the Wilson liner Tasso put in here on Sunday. They were in collision off Goodwin Sands. The President Lincoln received no damage, but the Tasso when she came into the harbor here was badly down by the head.

### AUSTRALIA TO HAVE LEAGUE.

CINCINNATI—E. V. Wilmore and Jefferson Livingston have left Cincinnati for San Francisco, whence they will sail in about a week for Australia. It is understood they expect to formulate their plans for a baseball league in Australia before returning to this country.

### THOMAS CONTRACT ARRIVES.

The Boston Americans received the signed contract of Catcher Thomas for 1911. Thomas is a new man who comes from the Pacific League and who is expected to make good in major league baseball.

## BOSTON NATIONAL OFFICIALS HOLD SPECIAL MEETING

Signed Contract of Third Baseman C. L. Herzog Is Received With Satisfactory Letter.

President W. H. Russell of the Boston Nationals is in Boston today and this morning had a long conference with Manager Tenney, Director Murphy and Fred Lake. While no official announcement was given out to noon, it was believed that the subject under discussion was the Shean-Sheffer deal.

This afternoon a directors' meeting will be held and it is expected that L. C. Page, vice-president of the club and the man who announced Saturday that he would not consent to the deal, will attend, when the matter will be thoroughly discussed.

Third Baseman C. L. Herzog of the Boston Nationals is in his contract for 1911 today. He is wintering at Ridgely, Md., and in the letter which accompanied the contract states that he is perfectly satisfied with the terms offered by the club and that he will show his appreciation of the fact when the time comes.

## Bowling Standings

| AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE. |     |        |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|
| Club                       | Won | Lost   |
| Colonial                   | 13  | 10,388 |
| Newtown                    | 10  | 20,074 |
| Arlington Boat             | 26  | 19,756 |
| Wintthrop Yacht            | 22  | 19,880 |
| B. A. A.                   | 21  | 19,818 |
| Dudley                     | 18  | 19,645 |

| SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE. |     |        |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|
| Club                       | Won | Lost   |
| South Boston Y. C.         | 30  | 14,160 |
| Wintthrop                  | 27  | 17,000 |
| Colonial                   | 27  | 16,135 |
| Cottage Park Y. C.         | 26  | 15,590 |
| Wintthrop Y. C.            | 22  | 15,000 |
| Newtown                    | 22  | 16,074 |
| Arlington Boat             | 21  | 15,965 |
| Dudley                     | 17  | 15,083 |
| Oxford                     | 14  | 15,083 |
| Review                     | 13  | 15,464 |

| NEWTON LEAGUE. |     |        |
|----------------|-----|--------|
| Club           | Won | Lost   |
| Magnus         | 31  | 8,240  |
| Hunnewell      | 27  | 12,500 |
| Allston        | 26  | 12,803 |
| North Gate     | 22  | 12,065 |
| South Boston   | 21  | 12,500 |
| Highland       | 15  | 20,487 |
| Riverdale      | 14  | 21,494 |
| Newtown Boat   | 5   | 29,225 |

| FURNITURE LEAGUE. |     |        |
|-------------------|-----|--------|
| Club              | Won | Lost   |
| Shawmut           | 43  | 9,810  |
| Clark             | 42  | 18,200 |
| Osgood            | 41  | 18,127 |
| Verdnaman         | 39  | 17,222 |
| Dunn              | 33  | 18,272 |
| Atkinson          | 31  | 17,801 |
| Moore             | 29  | 17,801 |
| Pray              | 29  | 17,801 |
| Brooks            | 18  | 17,350 |
| Holmes            | 18  | 17,350 |
| Met. Mfg. Co.     | 17  | 17,106 |
| Grand Rapids      | 4   | 16,007 |

| NEWSPAPER LEAGUE. |     |       |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| Club              | Won | Lost  |
| Transcript 1      | 10  | 4,149 |
| Transcript 2      | 9   | 4,104 |
| Lyons Item        | 8   | 4,404 |
| Herald            | 8   | 4,404 |
| Journal           | 6   | 3,559 |
| Monitor           | 6   | 3,559 |
| Globe 1           | 5   | 3,559 |
| Globe 2           | 5   | 3,559 |
| Post 1            | 3   | 3,779 |
| Post 2            | 3   | 3,779 |
| American          | 3   | 3,680 |
| Record            | 10  | 3,808 |

| PAPER TRADE LEAGUE.   |     |       |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| Club                  | Won | Lost  |
| Carter, Rice & Co.    | 16  | 6,716 |
| Stone-Forsyth Co.     | 14  | 6,716 |
| D. F. Munroe Co.      | 12  | 6,483 |
| John Carter Co.       | 10  | 6,011 |
| A. Storrs Bennett Co. | 8   | 5,011 |
| Stilson, L. & Co.     | 5   | 4,758 |
| Hendlin, McK. & Co.   | 6   | 5,262 |
| Andrews-Burr Co.      | 1   | 5,926 |

| POSTOFFICE LEAGUE. |     |        |
|--------------------|-----|--------|
| Club               | Won | Lost   |
| Essex Street       | 45  | 19,877 |
| Money Order        | 39  | 19,182 |
| Letter Room        | 38  | 19,389 |
| Post Office        | 38  | 19,205 |
| Station A          | 37  | 19,025 |
| Central Station    | 34  | 18,789 |
| Registry Division  | 34  | 18,789 |
| South Boston       | 27  | 18,856 |
| South Boston 2     | 23  | 18,450 |
| City Division      | 17  | 18,615 |
| Grove Hall         | 16  | 18,275 |
| Night Clerks       | 14  | 17,873 |

| BANKERS' AND BROKERS' LEAGUE. |     |        |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------|
| Club                          | Won | Lost   |
| Paine, Webber & Co.           | 49  | 19,156 |
| Thompson, Towle               | 39  | 18,735 |
| Lee, Higginson & Co.          | 29  | 18,740 |
| Stone & Goodwin               | 24  | 18,386 |
| Wrenn Bros. & Co.             | 23  | 18,287 |
| Pitt Hubbard & Co.            | 22  | 17,726 |
| Hendlin, McK. & Co.           | 20  | 17,960 |
| Jackson & Curtis              | 20  | 17,806 |
| A. Schirmer & Co.             | 20  | 17,825 |
| Goy & Sturges                 | 17  | 17,654 |
| Henshaw & Co.                 | 15  | 17,654 |
| E. S. Hooley & Co.            | 13  | 17,235 |

## SECOND ROUND IN NATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY BEGINS

NEW YORK—The second round of play in the national chess tournament started this morning at the Cafe Boulevard with the players facing each other as follows: Kreyborg vs. Chajes, Walcott vs. Hodges, Smith vs. Marshall, Baird vs. Black, Johnner vs. Jaffe, Capablanca vs. Morris, Tenenworzel, bye.

The first round of play took place yesterday. Capablanca, who arrived back from Cuba in time to start in the second round today, was the only absentee and was given his bye in the opening round.

In the absence of Professor Rice, the tournament was opened formally by Louis Hein, the tournament director, who made a speech of welcome and introduced H. Cassel of the committee of management. The latter explained the regulations governing the play, after which the clocks were started on the six tables and play got under way.

The winners of the opening round were F. J. Marshall, R. T. Black, champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club; Charles Jaffe, Paul Johnner and Oscar Chajes, Illinois state champion. Only one drawn game was recorded, and this was credited to A. F. Kreyborg of this city against Albert B. Hodges, the Staten Island player.

## NOTES

Annapolis defeated Lehigh at basketball Saturday, 31 to 24.

Swarthmore defeated West Point at basketball Saturday, 30 to 27.

The Harvard varsity fencing team defeated Springfield Training School Saturday, 8 bouts to 1.

E. J. D. Cross, a Princeton University freshman, broke the intercollegiate swimming record for 220 yards Saturday by 11-58, doing it in 2m. 37.4-5s.

Columbia made the highest score in the weekly matches of the Intercollegiate Rifle League last week, getting 1850. Iowa was second with 1855.

Wesleyan defeated Dartmouth in the New England Basketball League Saturday, 28 to 18. Williams defeated Brown in the same league, 20 to 11.

John Donaldson, the South African professional sprinter, ran 150 yards in 14s. Saturday. The former record was 14-5-9, held by R. E. Walker as an amateur.

Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia won the annual midwinter handicap shoot at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday. He tied with C. Westcott of Leesburg at 88, but won the shootoff.

## MIDSHIPMEN LOOK FOR INTERESTING BASEBALL YEAR

ANNAPOLIS—Midshipmen at the naval academy are looking forward to a particularly interesting baseball season, one of the incidents being the visit of the Harvard squad between April 15 and 21. The Harvard men used the naval academy grounds for spring practice a number of times some years ago, but in recent years have been going to Charlottesville, Va. The southern trip is somewhat later this year and it is believed that conditions will be favorable.

The naval academy will use only their own graduates and college men as coaches this year. Lieut. Fred H. Potet, a former academy player, will be head coach, and Frank Wheaton, the Yale football player, will be his principal assistant. A number of former navy players will probably assist at different times during the season.

The navy squad will have most of the members of the excellent fielding team of last season, and also Anderson, the best pitcher, and Callaghan, the regular catcher. Last season's team was, however, very weak in hitting, and attention will be paid to this department. The other players from last year's squad are Wakeham and Seibert, while McReavey and Vinson did good work on the fourth class nine of last summer.

The season closes May 27, when the annual game against the military academy nine will be played at West Point.

Practice in the cage will begin on Feb. 15, and the squad will get out of doors as soon as weather permits. The games scheduled for the local grounds are as follows:

March 22, St. Johns; 25, Pennsylvania; 29, Rock Hill.  
April 1, Amherst; 5, Maryland Agricultural College; 8, Pennsylvania State; 12, Rutgers; 15, Bucknell; 19, Maryland; 22, North Carolina; 25, St. Johns; 29, West Virginia.  
May 3, Catholic University; 6, Swarthmore; 10, St. Johns; 13, Dickinson; 17, Maryland Athletic Club; 20, Georgetown.

## ENGLAND GIVES UP ITS OFF-SIDE PONY-POLO RULE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—An important statement has been issued from headquarters at Hurlingham. It is that, in view of the prospective international match against America the offside rule be suspended for one year in all tournaments and matches played at Hurlingham. Other clubs are also invited to try a similar experiment for the 1911 season. The "Recent Form List" was abolished and its place taken by the "Hurlingham Polo Handicap List."

This step being one of great interest may be traced directly to the visit of the Meadowbrook team in 1909, when those in authority were deeply impressed by the effect on the game caused by the suspension of the above rule. The resolution of the Hurlingham Club will certainly increase the interest in the coming season's polo from the point of view of both spectator and player.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL DATES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—At a recent meeting in Paris of the International Union of Amateur Football Associations, satisfactory statements were made with regard to the harmony existing between the affiliated federations among which were France, England, Bohemia, Belgium, Spain and Austria, while the following were admitted to membership: Switzerland, British East Africa and Uruguay. The following international matches were arranged for 1911, the dates not being at present definitely stated:  
England vs. Belgium in Belgium; England vs. France in Paris; Bohemia vs. France in Paris; Spain vs. France in Switzerland; Switzerland vs. France in Switzerland.  
Wales vs. north of France in England; Paris vs. Brussels in Paris; Brussels vs. London in Brussels; Brussels vs. Prague in Brussels.

## Star College Hockey Player Who Is Member of Strong Crimson Seven



N. H. FOSTER '11.  
Harvard varsity hockey team.

## CORNELL AND HARVARD LEAD HOCKEY LEAGUE

| HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING. |     |      |
|-------------------------|-----|------|
| Club                    | Won | Lost |
| Harvard                 | 2   | 0    |
| Cornell                 | 2   | 0    |
| Columbia                | 1   | 0    |
| Dartmouth               | 1   | 0    |
| Princeton               | 1   | 0    |

Both the U. S. G. A. and the rules of golf committee have been responsible lately for another quasi-political discussion as to the rules of bogey play, says the London Times. The question is whether bogey competitions should be played as far as possible under match or medal rules, a question in which the writer must confess to seeing no particular importance, although some, whose opinions are entitled to every respect, are much exercised about it.

It would be far more interesting if some one would devise a scheme for making a bogey score a much more perfect institution than it is at present. It is a trite complaint that a bogey score represents at best an unsatisfactory compromise. Four is allowed at one hole and five at another, although there is practically no difference in difficulty between them; if four was allowed for all such holes bogey would be altogether too severe, and conversely far too easy if five were given. In Braid's "Advanced Golf," which is instructive and amusing to read again, there is a plan for a reckoning in half strokes, which has neither been tested or at any rate is not generally known. There are, for instance, many holes that are from a bogey point of view 4½ holes. They can be reached in two really good shots, and should therefore be accomplished by the perfect golfer in four strokes; but, since most golfers are anything but perfect, it is the common lot to be left with a long put for four and in fact take five. If this hole was reckoned at 4½, perfect play in four would mean a well-deserved victory; the ordinary mediocre five and at least not undeserved loss.

Yet, as the author points out, there is a flaw in this plan, since there is no provision for a half, which would often most justly represent the value of the play. For this he proposes the remedy of allowing half strokes in the handicap. The framing of the handicap would doubtless entail a certain amount of hard work in its inception, but it would be decidedly entertaining if some enthusiastic committee would try the experiment. Almost certainly the competitor would have a much more interesting and anxious battle to wage with his ghostly enemy than he has at present. Now if a short player has to tackle a difficult bogey four without the aid of a stroke, he must sometimes feel, as he is addressing his tee shot, that his hope at that particular hole is too forlorn a one to be very interesting. On the other hand, when he receives a stroke at a very easy five hole he is in the rather tiresome situation of having little to try for except the avoidance of some very gross error. Under Braid's system, if it were well carried out, both these disadvantages should be to a great extent abolished. Moreover, the information that a hole was a "bogey five" might then convey something to a player who had never seen the hole. At present it is merely an unmeaning and highly exasperating expression.

## FIFTY FIVE-MAN BOWLING TEAMS ENTER FROM N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The big international bowling convention and carnival to be held in the Broadway convention hall in this city, opening on Feb. 25 and continuing until March 18, is attracting keen attention. There are only a few more weeks in which those who wish to participate can send in their entries, as they close on Friday, Feb. 14.

Manager Floss has received encouraging news from the pin enthusiasts. Officers of the leading organizations of Greater New York have stated that a canvass has been made in regard to the number of five-man teams that will enter, and it has been found that 50 five-man teams have decided to enter the tournament, and that probably 15 to 20 more five-man teams will enter. They are going to do their best to tie or outdo the showing made by Chicago, which was the best ever made by any city, and if New York sends about 65 five-man teams, another record will be broken and New York state will have 250 five-man teams.

## WISCONSIN AWARDS SWEATERS.

MADISON, Wis.—Manager Johnson has distributed 17 track and football sweaters. The football sweaters are of the heaviest weight, cardinal color and turtle neck. A white block "W" is sewed on the chest. Service stripes are sewed on the sleeves. The cross-country white sweater vests are lettered with a plain style cardinal "W" on the left breast. Athletes who have received sweaters are as follows: H. Arpin, R. Branstad, A. Buser, W. Mackmiller, M. Hoefel, E. Samp, E. Gillette, A. Birch, R. Newman, F. Carter, J. Dean, L. Johnson, S. Neprud, P. Pierce, C. Jacobson, E. Dohmen and W. Conner.

## SEATTLE GETS HIGH JUMPER.

NEW YORK—W. Thomassen has left New York, probably for good. He was the champion high jumper of America, an honor he gained at the national games in New Orleans last October under the colors of the New York Athletic Club. Thomassen is now a resident of Seattle and a member of the club there, to which he will be a decided accession.

## TEN EYCK TO COACH DULUTH.

DULUTH—Edward H. Ten Eyck, formerly varsity crew coach at Wisconsin, has been chosen coach of the Duluth Boat Club for the coming season. He will begin work May 1.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

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## INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

| Club                 | Won | Lost |
|----------------------|-----|------|
| Loutrel, Yale        | 5   | 4    |
| Stuckey, Dartmouth   | 4   | 4    |
| Vincent, Cornell     | 4   | 4    |
| Bates, Columbia      | 3   | 3    |
| Cox, Yale            | 3   | 3    |
| Duquesne, Harvard    | 3   | 3    |
| Magnus, Cornell      | 3   | 3    |
| Kay, Princeton       | 2   | 2    |
| Patterson, Princeton | 2   | 2    |
| Seaman, Harvard      | 2   | 2    |
| Wells, Dartmouth     | 2   | 2    |
| Harmen, Yale         | 2   | 2    |
| Hornblower, Harvard  | 2   | 2    |
| Whitlock, Columbia   | 1   | 1    |
| Day, Princeton       | 1   | 1    |
| S. Eaton, Dartmouth  | 1   | 1    |
| Blair, Princeton     | 1   | 1    |
| Crosswaller, Cornell | 1   | 1    |
| Leslie, Harvard      | 1   | 1    |
| Huntington, Harvard  | 1   | 1    |
| Day, Princeton       | 1   | 1    |

## THE SOLUTION OF THE WHEEL PROBLEM

This unique invention, the Multiple Spring Wheel, is the idea of Edwin J. Kraetzer, and offers the most practical solution of the auto-wheel problem ever attempted.

The Multiple wheel is as resilient as a pneumatic tire wheel, it is a safety wheel, a shock absorber and will resist great pressure. The Multiple wheel has been thoroughly tested at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is pronounced by many experts to be one of the greatest inventions of this generation. It does away with tire expense and this alone makes it worthy of the attention of every automobile owner.

This wheel in operation may be seen daily at the Company's offices. Readers of the Monitor and their friends are invited to call and inspect the invention



## PARMALEE SETS UP A NEW ENDURANCE RECORD IN BIPLANE

Amateur in Wright Machine  
Remains in Air for 3h. 39m.  
and 49 1-5s. at the San  
Francisco Meet.

CHEERED BY 25,000

SAN FRANCISCO—A new endurance record was made at the aviation meet here Sunday when Phillip O. Parmelee, piloting a Wright biplane, remained aloft for 3h 39m 49 1-5s.

The best previous American record was that of A. L. Welch of St. Louis of 3h 11m 55s. Arch Hoovey was credited with an unofficial flight at Los Angeles of 3h 17m.

A crowd of 25,000 persons cheered Parmelee as he circled above them and when he finally descended Gen. Tasker H. Bliss was among those to offer congratulations.

### SELECTS LANDING PLACE.

HAVANA, Cuba.—J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, inspected the parade ground and the polo field at Camp Columbia Sunday. He decided that the polo field was an ideal spot for a landing. Mr. McCurdy will leave here today for Key West and it is his intention to start Tuesday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock on his aerial voyage to Cuba. He expects to make the run in two hours.

## PYTHIANS TO GIVE DANCE AND DRILL

The second annual ball of Colonial lodge, No. 53, Knights of Pythias, will be held Wednesday evening at Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building. There will be a competitive drill at 8:30 o'clock between Magrath company, second regiment, Capt. Harvey T. Pond, and Blue Hill company, third regiment, Capt. Clarence J. Wing of the uniformed rank. The judges are Br. Gen. William H. Oakes (retired), Col. Perlie A. Dyer, and Maj. John H. Dunn.

Prominent state and city officials have been invited, also Col. J. Elson Young, Brig. Gen. L. J. McKenzie and staff, who will attend in full military dress, and George E. Cleaves, G. C., and George E. Howe, G. K. R. S. Walter L. Sears is chairman of the ball committee and floor marshal.

## LYNN'S CHURCH UNION TO MEET

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Inter-Church Union, organized primarily for the purpose of taking the religious census of this city and stimulating greater interest in religious affairs of the 33 combined churches, will be the guest of the Central Congregational church this evening.

Plans will be formulated for a summer campaign in which automobiles are to be used. Among the speakers will be President Ralph W. Brown, Frederick A. Phillips, Edwin B. Redfield, the Rev. C. O. Farnham, the Rev. O. L. Poland, the Rev. C. Thurston Chase of Lynn and H. E. Dodge of Fall River. Miss Hannah E. Newhall is chairman of the banquet committee.

## EDUCATION TALK BY DR. HUNTINGTON

William E. Huntington, president of Boston University, addressed the Sunday afternoon conference of the Young Men's Christian Union on "The Complete Man, His Education."

"Education means the enlargement of a young man's interests," he said. "He will love books as well as business; he will be a thinker as well as a toiler; he will be ready to lead and not merely follow in the public affairs of his community."

## LYNN GUEST NIGHT BY OUTLOOK CLUB

LYNN, Mass.—Guest night will be observed by the Outlook Club in the women's clubhouse this evening. A drama, "The Lighthouse Keeper," will be given by ladies of the club and their husbands, under the direction of Miss Marie Ware Loughton.

Those taking parts will be Leon Hitch, M. Cameron MacDonald, Carl H. Anderson, Mial D. Chase, Stanley M. Gray, George B. Sargent, Lillian A. Crane, Mae C. Deane, Mrs. Beattie Savill Anderson, Louise Stiles Mudgett.

Mrs. Mary F. O'Shea will be hostess.

### PLAN TO TRAIN SECRETARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—William Knowles Cooper, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Washington, D. C., announces that progress is being made on the project of a school for training negroes to be Y. M. C. A. general secretaries and physical directors, in connection with Howard University of Washington.

### INTERBORO HAS TEN-CAR TRAINS.

NEW YORK.—Beginning today the Interboro will run 10-car express trains on the Lenox avenue line of the subway and tomorrow the 10-car service will be put in operation on the Broadway line. About 10,000 more persons an hour can get seats.

## SALVING YANKEE BY TOW TO SHOAL IS NEW METHOD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—It is now proposed to raise the sunken cruiser Yankee by pumping compressed air only into fore and aft compartments, specially prepared and when she is lifted just above the bottom of the bay, to take her in tow and allow her to ground again on a shoal near Great Ledge.

In this new position the Arbuckle wreckers believe that ordinary wrecking appliances can be called upon with strong chances for completing the work of salvage.

## SOUTH TO CONTROL MAJOR COMMITTEES OF THE NEXT HOUSE

WASHINGTON—A declared purpose of the Democrats in the next Congress to give the chairmanships of House committees to the ranking Democrats of those committees means that the majority of chairmanships will go to southern states.

There are about 42 of the major House committees and of this number the Democrats of the southern states, under the rule of seniority, will be in control of 34. Only eight of these committees will be manned by northerners. In this list of 42 committees there are an even dozen of the highest importance. Of this dozen the Democrats of the South will control 10; the Democrats of the North two. In addition to this control of practically all of the important committees of the House the South, in the next Congress, will have the speaker. The greatest committee of the House will be the committee of ways and means, which will also act as a committee on committees. This great committee will be headed by Representative Underwood of Alabama.

Distributing the chairmanships of these dozen great committees by states, they will be disposed of as follows: Alabama—Ways and means, pensions, Florida—Merchant marine and fisheries, rivers and harbors, Georgia—Interstate and foreign commerce, foreign affairs, Tennessee—Naval affairs, postoffices and post roads, Texas—Indian affairs, public buildings and grounds, Democrats from New York state will head the remaining two of this dozen great committees—appropriations, military affairs. And there were southern Democrats anxious to secure both these chairmanships, and only prevented by the rule of seniority.

Following is a list of the names of the eight House committees in the list of 42 which northern states will control through chairmen:

New York—Appropriations, claims, invalid pensions, military affairs—4.  
Indiana—Reform in the civil service, railways and canals—2.  
Illinois—Mines and mining, enrolled bills—2.

(Continued on Page Nine, Column One.)

## CONFLICT GOES ON IN MEXICO

EL PASO—Fighting continues at Galeana, south of Casas Grandes, in Mexico, and runners brought the news to Casas Grandes on Sunday that among those who perished were many women and children, killed in their homes as the federal forces on the insurgents in the houses.

Casas Grandes is still in the hands of the federalists, but the inhabitants are not certain how long it will be held. It is reported now that the rebels are attempting to take all towns along the El Paso Northwestern road south of here and hold the line in order to use it to take supplies to their troops from El Paso. Juarez, opposite El Paso, according to these stories is to be taken.

## ALIENS ADMITTED IN DECEMBER 59,481

WASHINGTON—Immigrants admitted to the United States in December numbered 59,481. The following table shows the movement by months for the last four years:

|        | 1910.     | 1909.   | 1908.   | 1907.     |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Jan.   | 50,242    | 43,809  | 27,220  | 34,417    |
| Feb.   | 47,982    | 47,154  | 28,382  | 35,341    |
| March. | 136,745   | 114,028 | 23,517  | 138,118   |
| April. | 125,052   | 116,754 | 41,274  | 145,256   |
| May.   | 123,544   | 107,829 | 36,317  | 141,899   |
| June.  | 105,025   | 85,470  | 31,947  | 134,734   |
| July.  | 73,153    | 66,218  | 27,570  | 97,132    |
| Aug.   | 78,574    | 59,777  | 28,825  | 81,502    |
| Sept.  | 83,031    | 69,019  | 38,238  | 98,094    |
| Oct.   | 83,805    | 75,808  | 40,964  | 110,513   |
| Nov.   | 74,253    | 82,049  | 37,096  | 117,476   |
| Dec.   | 50,481    | 68,711  | 46,003  | 66,274    |
| Total  | 1,071,887 | 957,106 | 410,319 | 1,334,166 |

## FORMER GOVERNOR BUYS PAPER.

MALESTER, Okla.—Former Governor Charles N. Haskell and W. B. Anthony, Democratic House leader in the Legislature, have bought the McAlester Herald-Democrat, a daily and weekly newspaper.

## FISHING STEAMER SAFE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—After sending out signal calls for assistance the fishing steamer Chicago is coming to Seattle under her own steam, according to a wireless message received by her owners Sunday night.

## HARVARD TESTS TO BEGIN.

Midyear examinations in all the courses offered by the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard will begin Thursday.

## Here and There in Massachusetts

### WALTHAM.

Waltham lodge of Elks has purchased the Sulloway property at the corner of Lexington and School streets for clubhouse purposes. The purchasing committee consists of John H. Clarkson, Clifford E. Cobb, Dr. Frank Harris, Timothy Sullivan, George A. Clark, Charles E. Sewall, Clinton E. Collidge.

Leland Home corporation has elected as a board of managers: Frederick P. Rutter, Herbert M. Gragg, G. Barlett Willard, Mrs. Fred Archibald, Miss Rachel Stearns, Mrs. L. O. Dennison, Mrs. Vianna L. Hill; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Mary Wilkins; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Isabelle Oliver; I. G., Miss George Brown; O. G., Jam' Gaetz.

Royal Arch chapter of Masons has installed: High priest, Charles J. Shepard; king, George Hopkins; scribe, Francis C. Mann; treasurer, William B. Comstock; secretary, Samuel Friebe; chaplain, Alonzo S. Locke; captain of host, John E. Cobb; principal journeyman, George H. Dale; royal arch captain, Lyman H. Matthews; master third veil, Carl B. Horton; master second veil, Charles A. York; master first veil, Dr. H. Allen Roark; organist, Fred L. Caswell; Tyler, Charles H. Parks.

### WELLESLEY.

A rehearsal of the recently organized Wellesley band will be held in the Shaw school building, Wellesley Hills, Jan. 26.

An informal reception will precede the dinner of the Congregational and Unitarian Clubs this evening at the social rooms of the Wellesley Hills Congregational church. Dr. Charles W. Eliot will speak on "The Relation of Laymen to the Church."

The following officers have been elected by the Wellesley Firemen's Relief Association: President, Edward T. Madden; vice-president, Charles Farnham; recording secretary, P. J. Gleason; treasurer, J. J. Manning; trustees, Chief W. W. Diehl, James Parkinson, William Butelman, John Dawley and John Fleming.

### REVERE.

Bruno Hartung will be a candidate in the Republican caucus for the nomination for selectman from the Beachmont section.

Paul Revere lodge, A. O. U. W., has installed: Master workman, Charles E. Dennis; past master workman, A. B. Fraser; foreman, Thomas Jameson; overseer, Joseph Bain; guide, Edwin J. Davenport; recording secretary, Solomon Woodberry; treasurer, Frank E. Nichols; inside watchman, Arthur Corbett; outside watchman, Charles W. Bruns; trustee, Patrick J. Murray.

The high school basketball team will play the English high school of Lynn, at Lynn, Wednesday evening.

### WINTHROP.

The weather has been so favorable that several new buildings are ready for occupancy and in many sections buildings are being painted in anticipation of the demand in the spring.

William J. Kilian has purchased from John Comerford a frame house and 7000 feet of land on Somerset avenue.

Ethel I. York has bought from John A. Hutchinson a frame dwelling and about 4000 feet of land on Prospect street.

Mrs. Annie B. Maw has bought from Mrs. Caroline A. Tewksbury for building a lot of 6400 square feet on Bates avenue.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER.

A call will be issued shortly for the annual meeting of the historical society. Channing F. Dunbar has been chosen chairman of the Democratic town committee, John L. Sullivan secretary and B. J. Buckley treasurer.

The Howard Seminary is planning a concert.

## CALL WAGE CUT OR HIGHER FREIGHT RATES INEVITABLE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Unless the railroads of the country charge higher rates for carrying freight the employees' wages will have to be cut.

This was the trend of the arguments at a meeting of the New England members of the American Railroad Employees and Investors Association held here yesterday. The subject under discussion was "The Relation of Freight Rates to Employees' Wages."

The principal speakers were P. H. Morrissey, national president of the association, and T. E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven railroad.

Mr. Morrissey took issue with Louis D. Brandeis of Boston in his assertion that with the use of ordinary economy the railroads of the country could save \$1,000,000 a day. He said the saving could not come out of taxes, which the law fixes; out of dividends, which are guaranteed out of the cost of maintenance, or out of operation, which is on the most economical basis possible at present, but that the saving, if effected, must come out of the wages of employees.

Mr. Byrnes classed himself as a railroad employee along with all others present. He said that at least on the New Haven road every man from the top down has to work for his pay.

## PROPOSE PLAYGROUND GIFT.

ORANGE, N. J.—A syndicate of public spirited men headed by former Judge Charles B. Storrs and Col. Austen Colgate has signed an agreement to purchase a five acre playground at a cost of \$30,000, to be given to the city. The public will be asked to raise \$18,000 and enough more to equip the grounds.

### WAKEFIELD.

D. D. G. M. Miss Daisy Barrett of Melrose, assisted by Mrs. Florence Hunt of Somerville as marshal, has installed these officers of Good Will Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., Noble Grand, Mrs. Ethel Allison; vice-grand, Mrs. Mabel W. Kelley; recording secretary, Mrs. C. Louise Parsons; financial secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Lucas; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie Howard; warden, Miss Grace L. Mason; conductor, Miss Ethel Flanders; chaplain, Miss Florence W. Hill; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Jennie Pendergrace; L. S. N. G., Miss Vianna L. Hill; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Mary Wilkins; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Isabelle Oliver; I. G., Miss George Brown; O. G., Jam' Gaetz.

Quannapowitt council, Royal Arcanum, has installed these officers: Regent, I. N. Berg; vice-regent, F. W. Smith; orator, Harvey Parker; secretary, A. D. Oxley; collector, A. G. Anderson; treasurer, W. S. Mason; chaplain, C. F. Derrick; guide, Oscar Anderson; warden, C. E. Carlson; sentinel, W. J. Taggart; past regent, H. A. Goldsmith.

### MALDEN.

The members of the fire department have asked the fire commissioner, Thomas W. Hough, for increases of salary, the chief to get \$300 more, the captains \$265, the lieutenants \$224, permanent men \$92 and call men \$25 each per annum, making an addition of \$4926, exclusive of the call men.

Frederic M. Prescott is arranging a large industrial exhibit in which local merchants and manufacturers will participate, to take place during the merchants week celebration of the Board of Trade the first week in May.

The New Century Club at its meeting today was addressed by Mrs. Nellie Bakeman Donovan on "Child Life in Poem and Song."

### MEDFORD.

Several petitions are in circulation asking the city government to install the fire whistle for which \$3000 was appropriated in 1906.

Craddock lodge, N. E. O. P., has installed: Warden, Joseph L. Hulsman; vice-warden, H. F. Fleming; chaplain, Mrs. Minnie E. Fraser; recording secretary, Arthur K. Hooker; treasurer, John Nickerson; guide, Winifred Kilnapp; guardian, Daniel Reid; sentinel, C. A. Ross. Deputy Warden Thomas Valentine of Everett, assisted by Grand Warden Arthur M. Willis of Somerville and Mrs. Alexander Crowell of Melrose as acting grand chaplain, installed the officers.

### MELROSE.

Ice harvesting has been in progress on the various ponds in this city, the ice ranging in thickness from eight to 10 inches. The companies are planning to make two harvests this winter.

Charles E. French, president of the board of aldermen, has appointed as the two additional members of the committee on annual appropriations Alderman Frederick T. Knight of ward 1 and Melvin A. Walter of ward 3.

The ward 3 Republican committee has organized with the election of Neil S. Casey chairman. Fred Roeder clerk and Harry C. Woodill treasurer.

### MELROSE.

The Friendly Society has appointed a housing problem committee to examine housing conditions of the town, as follows: Walter H. Kilham chairman, Dr. H. M. Cutts secretary, F. C. Copdon, Charles H. Stearns, Arthur L. Walker, Mrs. Frederick Cunningham, Mrs. Alfred Washburn.

The life-saving class will begin tomorrow night in the Brookline gymnasium under the instruction of Mr. Mann.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has received a permit to erect a large brick building for its own use at 39 Aspinwall avenue.

### CHELSEA.

Samaritan encampment, I. O. O. F., will install these officers Thursday evening: Chief patriarch, Thomas J. Lewis; high priest, Elmon C. Faunce, P. C.; senior warden, Peter C. Noble; junior warden, George A. Coleman; scribe, Otis Merriam; treasurer, William J. Pickance, P. C.

Teachers Annuity Guild will meet Feb. 6 and elect the local officers.

The next entertainment in the teachers' course will be given by a glee club and reader at Williams school hall Feb. 7.

### QUINCY.

The Republican Club has elected: President, George A. Sidlinger; vice-presidents, George H. Brown, Edwin W. Newcomb, Alfred O. Diack, Joseph Walker, Albert W. Fay and Charles A. Hall; secretary, Roy Prout; treasurer, Edward F. Jameson; executive committee, George E. Adams, Jacob Peterson, William H. Deacon, J. Frank Merrill, Eugene H. Sprague and Frederick J. Kessler.

Manet encampment, I. O. O. F., will visit Wompatuck encampment of East Weymouth Wednesday evening.

### NEEDHAM.

Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, state president of the W. C. T. U., addressed a meeting in the Needham Heights M. E. church last evening under the auspices of the local union. Frederick J. Maples, tenor soloist of the Quincy Unitarian church assisted.

The Woman's Alliance is holding a sale in the First Parish chapel today in aid of the Morgan memorial settlement work.

William W. Thorpe, captain of the Needham Heights Cricket Club, will move to Northampton next week.

### ARLINGTON.

The Samaritan Society meets this afternoon in the parlor of the First Unitarian church.

Walden Outing Club has elected: President, George W. Duffey; vice-president, Louis F. McKenna; secretary, William Sullivan; treasurer, J. J. Dale.

### NORWELL.

The Y. P. C. U. of the University church is arranging for a fair in Union Hall next month.

W. R. Durkee has purchased the J. L. Peckham farm on Main street for occupancy.

## FRENCH SOCIETY AT WELLESLEY TO GIVE A PLAY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—For the first time since 1908, L'Alliance Francaise of Wellesley is to give a French play. The drama chosen is "La Souris," by Edouard Pailleron, a member of the French Academy.

It will be presented in the Barn this evening. Mme. Madeleine Carret has been coaching the play. The leading role is taken by Dorothy Straine, 1911, president of L'Alliance Francaise.

Mary Lawrence plays the part of the marquis, Max de Suniers. Evelyn Ingalls will be Baronne Hermine de Gaucery. Proceeds of the play will go to the Student-Alumnae building fund.

## NEW YORK FINANCIER MAKES WASHINGTON FUND \$100,000 GIFT

WASHINGTON.—A New York financier, who prefers not to disclose his name at present, has given \$100,000 toward the purpose of the George Washington Memorial Association.

This gift practically makes sure the collection of a total of \$500,000, which the association has set itself to acquire before a site for the memorial is decided upon.

It is proposed to raise \$2,000,000 for a building and an additional \$500,000 as an endowment for maintenance in order that conventions and societies can use the building without charge for rental.

Evangelical church will hold its third quarterly conference Wednesday night. Presiding Elder the Rev. F. L. Stevens, will give the address.

## EGYPTIAN WORKS A LECTURE TOPIC

Prof. Thomas Whittemore led a circuit through the Egyptian department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday afternoon.

Professor Whittemore, who built up the department of Egyptian archaeology at Tufts College, goes to Egypt the last of the month to work as the American representative of the Egypt exploration fund, joining Naville at Abydos.

The fund has supplied many rich gifts to the museum in the past, among others, the limestone bas-relief of the so-called "Rameses II." (probably Amasis) in the New Empire room.

Speaking of the "Black Panther" in the same room, as an artist's wonderful conception rather than a literal representation, the professor said: "We rarely reach the reality of things, or of ourselves, but the artist or poet is one who can lift that veil from each person or thing, and touching that chord, waiting in everybody to vibrate, brings the two together in rhythmic harmony."

Professor Whittemore praised the museum method of separating the casts from the originals, which he said should always be seen under the most perfect conditions.

Benjamin Ives Gilman in the Court of Renaissance casts, spoke of the "Sienna Pulpit," made by Nicola Pisano in 1268, when the people could not read books, describing it as an epitome of theology, Bible narrative and popular legend.

## CALLS THE REV. RANSOM GREENE.

First Universalist church, Thompson square, Charlestown, voted on Sunday to extend a call to the Rev. Ransom A. Greene, D. D., pastor of the Universalist church of Lowell.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the fall in prices of food kept in cold storage:

NEW YORK WORLD—The prospective dumping on the market of stocks of butter, eggs, cheese and poultry accumulated in cold storage during a period of years both shows the means by which food prices are maintained at an artificial level and suggests the remedy. The storage of food should be restricted to a length of time not exceeding the natural season of production.

HARTFORD (Conn.) TIMES—The wholesalers desire the retailers to give the public the benefit of the reductions at once, in order to stimulate trade and save them (the wholesalers) from a very heavy impending loss. The storage business has been a trifle overdue.

BALTIMORE NEWS—Economically, the situation teaches the old lesson that the "corner" is a visionary accomplishment whenever it opposes seriously natural laws and natural powers of production. It is a hopelessly endless chain

calling for geometrical advances in piled-up capital. In the false condition which it creates it sows the seed of its own disintegration.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—It is an imposition on both those who have fresh foods for sale and those who would like to know where to buy it to permit the sale of stale foods with no label to tell the degree of staleness. As the years pass it becomes increasingly difficult to find fresh food in the market in this country, regardless of your willingness to pay high prices for it.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—We need laws that shall put a definite limit on the storage industry and, by a rigorous system of dating all goods placed in warehouses, prevent deception on the part of the proprietors of these establishments. Storing up against lean years is all well enough; but nullifying the laws of nature and defrauding the people of their right to enjoy the fruits and increase of the earth is obviously indefensible.

## 13th Annual Mark Down Sale of Furniture

Splendid opportunities to pick up the best to be had in Furniture at prices that show the most substantial reductions.

This DINING CHAIR, \$6.50 worth \$10.00, for....  
Solid mahogany with genuine leather seat.  
ARM CHAIRS to match, \$10.00 worth \$14.00, for.....

Morris & Butler 97 Summer St.



## MAYOR WILL REVIEW RECORD OF HIS FIRST YEAR UNDER CHARTER

(Continued from Page One.)

him and established by the city council and the finance commission.

The mayor says he feels very keenly the dealings he has had with the civil service commission and declares this one of the obstacles which he has had to combat. During the year he has sent the names of 71 appointees to office to the board and of these 48 have been approved, 20 unapproved and there are two pending, while in the case of John R. Murphy, appointed to the board of appeals, the commission found they had no jurisdiction.

The record on which the mayor relies for a general verdict of having made good is recited by him as follows:

Urged legislation at Washington for free port.

Reduced budget estimates \$1,000,000.

Regular extra men in sanitary and street-cleaning departments put on permanent force.

Creation of department of public works.

Urged bill to limit election expenses.

Refused to allow the names of any old laborers to be taken from payrolls until proper pension system shall have been provided.

Recommended establishment of bureau of municipal research.

Established bureau of information and complaints.

Approved transfer of fish industry from T wharf to South Boston.

Reorganized bath department.

Secured readjustment of original plans for rebuilding Chelsea bridge.

Urged construction of new tunnel between North and South stations.

Reduced the tax rate 10 cents.

Authorized new fire boat, and new fire houses in Dorchester and Forest Hills.

Favored increase of state tax on automobiles.

Promoted safe and sane Fourth of July celebration.

Secured resolve for investigation of feasibility of trunk line railroad between Boston and Buffalo.

Inaugurated system of town meetings in different sections of city.

During excessively hot period ordered that women and children should ride free on all ferry boats; visited bathhouses and saw that every applicant had an opportunity to get into the water; rescinded order for shutting off city fountains, demanding that they play all night; ordered fire companies in all congested districts to flush streets at intervals during the night.

Inaugurated movement to awaken interest of community through the school children, in keeping streets clean.

Refused permit for exhibition of fight pictures.

Issued appeal for aid for Campbellton fire victims.

Urged bridge to East Boston.

Requested that finance commission investigate school finances, high pressure fire service, apportionment of cost of bridges, taxation on unearned increment, construction of uniform sidewalks, charging of fees for the use of areas, marquis, etc., apportionment of industrial school funds by the state.

Ordered illumination of Shaw monument.

Park square development and \$5,000,000 hotel for Park square.

Advocated ocean mail bill.

Urged better police service on Boston Common.

Proposed statue to Columbus.

Advocated municipal garage.

Urged hospital authorities to formulate plans that would enable city to derive direct benefit from the expenditure of the Brigham funds.

Recommended the study of Spanish in the schools.

Ordered change in the method of paying street department employees, thus avoiding waste of time.

Recommended that school expert train boys in vocations.

Urged closer business relations with Cuba and South America.

Advocated that cost of water be charged to various city departments.

Advocated legislation permitting Sunday sports and the keeping open of the parks and playgrounds.

## Mayor Connelly of Lynn Appoints a Woman for His Private Secretary



MISS MARY E. MORAN.

Stenographer who begins her duties in the public service.

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor Connelly has appointed Miss Mary E. Moran of 30 Kirtland street, West Lynn, his private secretary. She is a stenographer for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Mayor Connelly says that women make better secretaries than men. The pay is \$1000 a year.

Miss Moran entered upon her duties at city hall today.

## PANAMA PRESIDENT APPROVES MR. TAFT'S FORTIFICATION STAND

PANAMA—President Arosemena today expressed his pleasure at the stand taken by President Taft in his address to the Pennsylvania Society, Saturday night, in favor of the fortification of the Panama canal.

"The arguments in favor of the fortifications of the canal are so numerous," Mr. Arosemena said, "that I don't see how the American government can hesitate a moment. Panama will heartily cooperate with the United States in the fortification of the canal as the proper control of the canal is relatively of as much importance to Panama as to the United States."

NEW YORK—Need of fortifications for the Panama canal was urged by President Taft at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society in New York Saturday evening.

His entire speech was devoted to this subject and he said that he had high hopes that Congress at this session would declare in his favor and appropriate \$5,000,000 to begin the work.

The dinner was also notable for the presentation to Andrew Carnegie of the society's gold medal, awarded annually for "distinguished achievement."

Other speakers were Joseph Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, and Governor Dix.

## HONDURAN REBEL GUNBOAT SEIZED

CEIBA, Honduras—Action was taken by the United States to stop the operations of the revolutionary gunboat Hornet, at Trujillo, on Sunday, when it was seized by the government cruiser Tacoma.

The Hornet is "detained on instructions from Washington, because of alleged violation of the neutrality laws." It is not known what effect the seizure will have on General Bonilla's operations. Reports have reached here that for more than a week he has been mobilizing troops at Nueva America, 28 miles east of here on the coast, preparing to make an attack on Ceiba.

Ceiba appears to have more generals, captains and other minor military officers than ordinary soldiers, and the government has experienced trouble in enlisting private soldiers who are loyal.

## Wins Prize for the Most Beautiful English Words

NEW YORK—A prize for a list of the 25 most beautiful words in the English language, offered to pupils of the Public Speaking Club of America, has been awarded to James Shea of 416 Broadway.

Words were judged according to their beauty of sound and beauty of meaning, and out of 25 submitted by Mr. Shea 21 words were accepted. The words accepted as the most beautiful in the language are: Melody, splendor, adoration, eloquence, virtue, innocence, modesty, faith, joy, honor, radiance, nobility, sympathy, heaven, love, divine, hope, harmony, happiness, purity, liberty.

Sixty-five persons submitted lists. An amusing feature of the contest was that Mr. Shea made a speech accepting the prize in which he did not once use any of the words he had submitted.

## Telegraph and Other Briefs

MICHIGAN FOR INCOME TAX. LANSING, Mich.—The Michigan state Senate recently by an almost unanimous vote, passed the bill favoring an amendment to the constitution of the United States to provide for an income tax.

WOMAN'S CLUB FREE FROM DEBT. CINCINNATI—The last payment has been made on the Woman's Club, which cost \$62,000.

JUDGE BOND PASSES ON. WALTHAM, Mass.—Judge Daniel W. Bond of the superior court of Massachusetts passed on at his home, 254 Linden street, Sunday evening. He presided at the trial of Hattie LeBlanc in December.

APPOINTED MISSION SECRETARY. DUQUOIN, Ill.—The Rev. George W. Danbury of Duquoin, who resigned recently as southern Illinois superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has been appointed financial secretary of home and foreign missions of the Illinois Baptist convention, with the same territory.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDER IN CANADA. MONTREAL, Que.—William Beardmore, interested in shipbuilding operations on the Clyde, is visiting Canada to look over the situation in connection with Canadian naval construction. He will also visit Ottawa and from there will go to Cuba, where he is interested in the sugar business.

FIRE IN EAST BOSTON. Fire early today caused \$500 damage to the 2½-story frame dwelling owned and occupied by Timothy J. Sullivan at 52 Bennington street, East Boston.

NEW CINCINNATI BUREAU. CINCINNATI—For greater influence in securing industries and conventions the industrial bureau and the Convention League of Cincinnati have been merged into the Cincinnati Commercial Association. Efforts are being made to raise a \$50,000 fund.

LAY CHURCH CORNERSTONE. BROCKTON, Mass.—The cornerstone of the new Montello Swedish Lutheran church was laid Sunday with impressive ceremonies by J. E. A. Evert of Manchester, N. H., president of the New England district of Swedish Lutheran churches.

OHIO BEEKEEPERS TO MEET. CINCINNATI—The Ohio Beekeepers' Association will hold its annual convention in Cincinnati Feb. 16-17. About 2000 delegates are expected at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Hardware Dealers in Cincinnati Feb. 28 to March 1.

SPEAKS AT CHANNING CLUB. Mrs. Mary Fife King will address the Channing Club on "Picturesque Devonshire" at a meeting at the Parker house this evening. The address will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

ALLSTON DWELLING BURNS. An unfinished three-story frame dwelling house next to 76 Easton street, Allston, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

PEARY CLAIMS ARE RIGHT. WASHINGTON—The House committee on naval affairs, which has been considering the bill to retire Captain Peary with the rank of rear admiral has decided that Capt. Robert E. Peary came within 1.6 miles of the north pole—near enough to establish his claim of having been at the exact spot.

LIBRARY CLUB TO MEET. A convention of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Brookline on Jan. 26. Many addresses by prominent librarians and authors will be heard in the day. The meetings will be held in the public library building.

ROBIN BANKRUPTCY CASE. NEW YORK—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States district court against the Railway Traction & Construction Company, with which Joseph G. Robin was connected. Judge Holt appointed Peter Alexander receiver under a bond of \$20,000.

ADDRESS ON CIVICS FOR WOMEN. BROCKTON, Mass.—The civics department of the Woman's Club will hold its first meeting this afternoon in the high school assembly hall. Miss H. Grace Parsons, assistant superintendent of schools, will speak on "Womanhood and the City of Brockton."

DEER CAPTURED IN LYNN. LYNN, Mass.—A wild deer was captured after it had run through the streets of this city Sunday morning and will be returned to the woods by the game warden.

LYDD-GEORGE TO VISIT AMERICA. NEW YORK—J. Owen Charles, police magistrate of Scranton and editor of the *Druid*, who arrived on the Cunard liner Campanian yesterday, said that he had spoken to Mr. Lloyd-George, and the chancellor of the exchequer had promised to visit America and speak at the Welsh Society's celebration next fall.

FIRE IN OMAHA HOTEL. OMAHA, Neb.—One fatality and five casualties resulted from a small fire in the Millard hotel here today.

SEEK BANGOR-HOULTON CHARTER. BANGOR, Me.—During its present session the Maine Legislature will be asked to grant a charter for a new railroad from Bangor to Houlton over a route describing nearly a straight line between the two places, a distance of about 108 miles.

# CLEARANCE SALE

## Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

# PAINE FURNITURE CO.

48 CANAL STREET Between North Station and Haymarket Square

This is our "Annual Clearance Sale," noted for many years as offering extraordinary bargains in *Good Furniture*. There are 1748 pieces. The following items represent the average reductions in every department:

| Bedroom Furniture                                    |             |         | Dining Room                    |             |         | Parlor and Library                            |             |         | Oriental Rugs          |             |         |
|--|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|---|-------------|---------|------------------------|-------------|---------|
|  | Marked from | Down to |                                | Marked from | Down to |   | Marked from | Down to |                        | Marked from | Down to |
| 1 Mahogany Bureau                                    | 190.00      | 98.00   | 1 Mahog. Sideboard             | 100.00      | 62.50   | 1 Armchair, velour                            | 115.00      | 65.00   | One-Half Price         |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Bed, 3 ft.                                | 125.00      | 62.50   | 3 Mah. China Closets           | 58.00       | 39.00   | 12 Mahogany Rockers                           | 24.00       | 15.00   |                        |             |         |
| 3 in. four posters                                   | 40.00       | 29.00   | 1 Mahog. Side Table            | 80.00       | 40.00   | 1 Davenport Sofa and                          | 228.00      | 168.00  | 248 Persian Carpets    |             |         |
| 10 Mahogany Beds, 3 ft. 3 in., carved pine cone tops | 38.00       | 27.00   | 1 Suite, 10 pieces             | 875.00      | 495.00  | 4 Mahogany Rockers, damask                    | 26.00       | 16.75   |                        |             |         |
| 4 Mahogany Bureaus                                   | 45.00       | 37.00   | 1 Mahog. Sideboard             | 200.00      | 100.00  | 1 Mahogany Suite, 3 pieces, damask            | 145.00      | 67.50   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Bed                                       | 185.00      | 109.00  | 1 Weathered Oak Sideboard      | 72.00       | 42.00   | 1 Mahogany Rocker, damask                     | 72.00       | 35.00   | 348 Rare Antiques, 4x7 |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Bureau                                    | 225.00      | 115.00  | 1 Weathered Oak China Closet   | 45.00       | 29.00   | 1 Mahogany Suite, 3 pieces, muslin            | 110.00      | 55.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Inlaid Chiffonier                         | 145.00      | 75.00   | 2 Mahog. Ext. Tables           | 120.00      | 95.00   | 1 Mahog. Sofa, velour                         | 150.00      | 98.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Inlaid Toilet Table                       | 125.00      | 75.00   | 1 English Oak Suite, 10 pieces | 600.00      | 300.00  | 1 Mahog. Sofa, muslin                         | 52.00       | 29.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahog. Chiffonier                                  | 92.00       | 69.00   | 1 English Oak China Closet     | 135.00      | 65.00   | 2 Mahogany Chairs                             | 25.00       | 15.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Birch Chiffonier                                   | 24.00       | 14.75   | 1 Eng. Oak Side Table          | 80.00       | 40.00   | 3 Mahogany Rockers                            | 31.00       | 17.00   |                        |             |         |
| 5 Mahogany Finish Bureaus                            | 27.00       | 17.50   | 1 Elizabethan Oak Suite        | 625.00      | 398.00  | 1 Mahogany Suite, 3 pieces, green panne plush | 250.00      | 150.00  |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Finish Chiffonier                         | 24.00       | 15.75   | 1 Oak Sideboard                | 85.00       | 45.00   | 1 Mahogany Lib. Table                         | 75.00       | 45.00   |                        |             |         |
| 10 Oak Chiffoniers                                   | 24.00       | 16.50   | 3 Mahog. Ext. Tables           | 60.00       | 45.00   | 1 Mahogany Table                              | 19.50       | 11.75   |                        |             |         |
| 3 Weathered Oak Chests of Drawers                    | 17.50       | 10.00   | 1 Mahog. Side Table            | 30.00       | 15.00   | 1 Mahogany Secretary                          | 75.00       | 59.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Chiffonier                                | 62.00       | 47.00   | 21 Mahogany Dining Chairs      | 17.00       | 10.50   | 2 Mahogany Desks                              | 42.00       | 29.50   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahogany Bureau                                    | 225.00      | 115.00  | 8 Oak Dining Chairs            | 22.00       | 11.00   | 3 Mahogany Bookcases                          | 32.00       | 20.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahog. Cheval Glass                                | 110.00      | 75.00   | 5 Mahogany Dining Chairs       | 18.50       | 10.00   | 2 Mahog. Finish Bookcases                     | 18.50       | 12.75   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Maple Toilet Table                                 | 58.00       | 38.00   | 4 Mahog. Arm Dining Chair      | 24.00       | 12.50   | 1 Mahog. Lib. Table                           | 68.00       | 46.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahog. Bed, Bureau and Chiffonier                  | 240.00      | 187.00  | 50 Mahogany Dining Chairs      | 18.50       | 12.75   | 1 Mahog. Sofa, damask                         | 45.00       | 26.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mahog. Bureau                                      | 62.00       | 49.00   | 20 Mahogany Arm Dining Chairs  | 28.00       | 18.50   | 1 Mahog. Sofa, muslin                         | 80.00       | 48.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Mah. Bed, 3 ft. 6 in.                              | 50.00       | 35.00   | 18 Mahogany Dining Chairs      | 21.00       | 14.00   | 1 Mahogany Sheraton Suite, 3 pieces, damask   | 175.00      | 110.00  |                        |             |         |
| 2 Brass Beds, 3 ft. 3 in.                            | 70.00       | 25.00   | 3 Mahogany Chairs              | 13.00       | 6.75    | 1 Mahog. Sofa, velour                         | 200.00      | 128.00  |                        |             |         |
| 2 Brass Beds, 3 ft. 3 in.                            | 52.00       | 22.00   | 3 O. k. Dining Chairs          | 7.75        | 5.00    | 9 Mahogany Colonial Rockers, leather          | 22.00       | 15.00   |                        |             |         |
| 1 Brass Bed, 4 ft. 6 in.                             | 42.00       | 19.00   | 10 Oak Dining Chairs           | 7.00        | 5.00    | 10 Mahogany Finish Rockers                    | 9.00        | 5.75    |                        |             |         |
| 1 Brass Bed, 4 ft. 6 in.                             | 200.00      | 138.00  |                                |             |         |   |             |         |                        |             |         |
| 1 Brass Bed, 3 ft. 3 in.                             | 45.00       | 22.00   |                                |             |         |   |             |         |                        |             |         |
| 1 Brass Bed, 3 ft. 3 in.                             | 35.00       | 21.00   |                                |             |         |   |             |         |                        |             |         |
| 2 Brass Beds, 3 ft. 3 in.                            | 60.00       | 42.00   |                                |             |         |   |             |         |                        |             |         |

SPECIAL PRICES ON "PAINE BEDDING" DURING THIS SALE

## In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

A stocking that looks well, that fits, and that won't develop holes is the dream of all women folk, and of men folk, too, who have no women folk to do their mending. Such has not yet been realized and perhaps never will be, but the Muskegon Vegetable Silk Hosiery comes very near. The Muskegon certainly looks well and is fine, silky and glossy right through to the last; it fits perfectly and wears many times longer than the ordinary stocking of like grade. They come in heavy, medium and light weights, the finest very fine indeed and the heaviest still having the silky look that makes them appear well even with a low shoe. They are made for men, women and children.

This vegetable silk is made into underwear also. It is no more expensive than other kinds of knit garments and has the additional beauty of silk. Travelers who find it inconvenient to depend always upon laundries and therefore make a practice of having a supply of knit undergarments, find these dainty and suitable in all ways to their needs. Wash ribbons for undermusings made of this silk are warranted not to fade, and the white ribbon not to turn yellow. They come in different widths and weaves, and are sold at Rutherford's, in the Blake building, 59 Temple place and 501 Washington street. Custom-made petticoats and white goods also can be found there.

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Almond meal has long been known as one of the best skin cleansers, but used alone it is not always desirable. Furley's Almond Meal Compound Skin-Cleanser quickly clears the skin and leaves a soft, bright, transparent glow without massage. It is claimed that it is not a cream, grease, salve, lotion or soap, but a pure and harmless cleansing compound, gratefully refreshing for the bath. It is put up by Mary F. Hurley, Dept. C, 3537 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill. A full sized package is sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents in stamps or coin.

The damp weather Boston has been having of late makes it wise to look well to the condition of one's rubbers. Rubbers have a way of leaking unexpectedly, and it is not pleasant to go about with wet feet and it certainly is hard on shoes to have them wet. It takes the freshness out of them and makes them stiff and sometimes changes their shape. If nothing more, it makes extra work in cleaning them. The Gold Seal Brand of rubbers are of high grade. They are made of good live stock, reinforced where the wear comes. They are to be had at Hathaway's Shoe Shop, 52 Merchants row, near Faneuil hall.

The only sale in the year when its entire stock is offered at a reduction is now in progress at Jones, Peterson & Newhall Company's, 48 and 50 Temple place. This firm carries only exclusive footwear for men, women and children.

The styles are always the latest and the goods and workmanship the finest. Whether it be a ballroom slipper, a smart street shoe, or something strictly comfortable for the house and at the same time good style that is wanted, it can be found at this store. The mark-downs are genuine and afford an opportunity of getting high class goods at very low prices. The sale began this morning.

January is a time when the new shirt waist is especially attractive. It seems new and fresh and speaks of the spring, of the sweet woodland smells of growing things. Some new waists of pure Irish linen have just been stocked by Meyer Jonasson & Co., Tremont and Boylston streets. They are of \$4.50 value, but are being sold for



# IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

## MISCHA ELMAN'S RECITAL.

There was once a boy whose mother wanted him to go to business school and learn to be a merchant's clerk. She lived in a farming town near a city, and she fancied that opportunity, the genius which presides over the early pages of great men's biographies, was knocking loud on her son's door and calling him cityward to fortune. But the boy knew better than she which one of the careers that the locality offered was the right one for him. His purpose to follow that career he put away in a corner of his mind separate from everything else, and kept it so safely entrenched there that no attack or persuasion could move it. He became a farmer, and in time had the satisfaction of making a better living from half the acres of the old place than his father had ever made from all of them.

There was another young man whose mother designed for him a lawyer's career. What did his fine record in college point to; thought she, but success at the bar? During summer vacations the prospective lawyer, that he might have some practical knowledge where-with to supplement his book discipline, was put in charge of an uncle who held an excellent office in a gas company. The secondary educative influence ended by overpowering the main one. The student, to the thwarting of family plans, became fascinated with the gas business; the academic tide which every June sweeps a college generation into the world, in due time caught him up, receded, and left him firmly on his feet in a department of his uncle's works. To urge law study on him then was useless. Once somebody thought of re-awakening his legal enthusiasm by referring to the architectural impressiveness of a county courthouse building, but he showed no emotion whatever and began to tell of the thrill he felt when he walked down to the river late in the afternoon and saw the silhouette of the gas tanks against the sky with the western light standing over their domes.

We choose our favorite musical artists with the same exclusive, and sometimes not quite accountable, determination that young people exhibit in fixing on their callings. We establish a predilection for some name that shines bright in the concert records of the times; we put that name away in a corner of our thoughts and on no consideration do we let another crowd it out. Is the name Farrar? Is it Melba? Elman? Whatever it is, all winter long we can run the gauntlet of the bill boards that the musical managers expose at certain points on Huntington avenue and never know what is on any of them, until the name appears that corresponds with the one tucked away in the reserved pigeon hole of our consciousness. That name means to us music, authoritative music, the kind that we shall remember to indefinite lengths of time; the kind which, on occasions when singers and players

are casually discussed, we shall take satisfaction in saying we have heard.

Symphony concerts are talked about in our household from one end of the season to the other; we intend to go to some of them when we can arrange our time right. But we do not put the word "Symphony" in the reserved corner. Opera is recommended on all sides. Such names as "Cavalleria," "Carmen," and "The Girl of the Golden West" are in all our table talk, but they are only different ways of spelling the same word—singing; and singing is not what charms us most in music. We like the violin, we say; and we give, or think we give, convincing reasons why the violin is an instrument of deeper appeal than the voice.

If we prefer solo violin playing to any other kind of musical performance, we do so simply out of choice. The man who plows the ground might as well argue that his occupation is more important than that of the man who distributes merchandise, or the business administrator argue that his profession is more significant than the lawyer's, as we that the violin surpasses voice, orchestra or operatic ensemble in capacity for expression.

Mischa Elman's announcement of a Symphony hall matinee brought out a large assemblage of violin enthusiasts on Saturday. There is apparent change going on in the young man's mind regard to the question of phrasing. The short, strongly rhythmic phrase is giving way to the long, indefinitely accented type. There is less effort to bring out the humorous content of the lively movements, less to overdraw the sentimental. Style is maturing and under evident conflict between the habit of youth and the dictate of manhood. You could not say that in the deliberate measures of Bruch the player showed indecision, but you could not feel that he had a clear interpretative idea about the concerto as a whole.

One thing abides in Elman's playing, and that is the deep, noble tone. Just listen to his reading of Handel and judge whether his bow does not call for his instrument a flow of melody more majestic than ever before.

The program of the Elman recital, at which Percy Kahn assisted as pianist, was as follows: Suite for piano and violin, Gounod; concerto No. 2 in D minor, Bruch; sonata in D major, Handel; Ständchen, Schubert-Elman; Rigaudon, Monsigny-Franko; Andantino, Martini-Kreisler; "Schou Rosmarin," Kreisler; I Palpit, Paganini.

The Saturday evening popular performance at the Boston opera house drew out a large audience and brought to attention two new tenors, Mr. Gerardi and Mr. Sciarretti. There was given in double bill the two short operas which never fail of fresh disclosures of dramatic point and musical sentiment, and which in at least three roles furnish exhaustless possibilities of interpretation, "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria."

Cast of "Pagliacci": Nedda.....Fely Deryne Canio.....Gerardo Gerardi Tonio.....George Baklanoff Silvio.....Rodolfo Fornari Peppino.....Ernesto Giaccone I. Paesano.....C. Stroeaco II. Paesano.....Frederick Huddy Cast of "Cavalleria": Santuzza.....Maria Gay Lola.....Janka Czaplinska Mamma Lucia.....Anne Roberts Turridu.....Salvatore Sciarretti Alfio.....Giovanni Polese

The operas of the present week are "The Girl of the Golden West" to-night, with Mr. Scotti making his first appearance as a Boston opera artist, singing Leoncavallo's prologue; "Carmen" Wednesday night, with the regular cast; "The Girl of the Golden West" Friday night, with the original singers; "Aida" at the Saturday matinee, with Mme. Melis and Mr. Baklanoff and other artists as heretofore; "Madame Butterfly" on Saturday evening, with Miss Nielsen, Messrs. Jadowker and Polese.

"THE GIRL" REPEATED.

"The Girl of the Golden West" was repeated at the Saturday matinee, with the same cast as on its first production. Mr. Conti conducted. Mr. Constantino was not yet in the vein vocally, but Mme. Melis as the girl and Mr. Galeffi as the sheriff were at their best. Mme. Melis' Minnie seems to be conceived in an over-quiet way—it appeared from the original and from what we know of those days and places that Minnie would have walked straightforwardly, unabashed as the equal of these men. She would have given Johnson his tea in a matter-of-fact way and been incapable of the pretty pose or the languishing eye. On the tragic side the conception shows its strength and Mr. Galeffi's Rance was sinister enough to make proper contrast. He sang beautifully.

Whatever repeated hearings may say of this work there is no doubt that Puccini has not only made a great orchestral score but has further succeeded in getting the plot over the footlights so strongly that the audience is held as in a vice—call the entertainment what they will. This too in spite of a few details not illusory in character—such as the attempt of the cultured chorus men to imitate the free-swinging stride of western miners and their "Heeloh" when greeting one another or the sweet struggle of the prima donna with the name "Johnson." To those who like tunes it may be said the day will probably never return when the action is halted by the music, when the evening blade stops in mid-air while a quartet sings a concert piece. The new school makes for strength, unity, an undercurrent of beautiful orchestral comment, more or less participated in by the singers, both expounding and illustrating the story and its inci-

dents, and melody is there if one looks for it.

## CHORAL UNION CONCERT.

Rheinberger's "Christoforus" and Gounod's "Gallia" were performed at the midwinter concert of the People's Choral Union in Symphony hall Sunday evening, under the direction of Frederick W. Wedell. The soloists were Mrs. Florence Dutton Brown, soprano; Miss Anna Miller Wood, contralto; Clarence B. Shibley, tenor; Earl Cartwright, baritone; Miss Florence M. Payne, soprano; Master Raymond Ott, soprano. The Union was assisted by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men and Hermann A. Shedd, organist.

Mr. Wedell's chorus sings with a rounder, fuller volume of tone than last season and with more careful regard for the dramatic point of the text. There was observable some of that difficulty to keep orchestra and chorus in unanimity of rhythm that characterize the work of chorus leaders who have no intimate rehearsing acquaintance with their instrumentalists. But any flaws arising from this difficulty were covered up when Mr. Shedd added the organ to the accompaniment. At times this expedient was resorted to excessively and the tone of the men's voices became smothered.

There was a large audience and the enjoyment of the two cantatas, the work of the chorus and soloists was general and the applause hearty.

The People's Choral Union continues its Sunday afternoon rehearsals at Jordan hall all through the season, until the spring concert, Sunday, April 23.

## LATE BOOKS OF LOUIS C. ELSON.

Theodore Presser Company of Philadelphia have lately published "Mistakes and Disputed Points in Music," by Louis C. Elson, who in addition to his work as music critic and lecturer has been known as an indefatigable compiler and collector in his chosen field. The contents of this latest book point out mistakes in acoustics, orchestral matters, teaching, accents, notation, tempo and rhythm, musical forms, vocalism, psychological and physical errors—a title curiously misprinted in the table of contents—errors in musical history. Of this material 12 chapters are made.

While great attention is paid by Mr. Elson to the mistakes and misconceptions of the ignorant or non-musical, while he instances to us the absurdities found in the works of Browning and Coleridge as well as others not so well known, he has made his book a true educator by exposing also the grave defects of musical terminology and pedagogy itself and has advanced a program and an argument for their eradication. To the musician the chapter on "Notation" is valuable and most welcome for its clear exposition of the subject. The chaotic present state of the slur is here given needed attention. First and last a good many facts come in for chastisement and the book thus makes for breadth. The sentimental musical novel is not spared, though the author might have gone still further so as to expose the misconceptions engendered as the near amateur tremors through the mushy pages of this stuff. The musical novel is one reason why it is so hard to get the public to accept musicians as just people. Other men are bankers, clerks, mechanics, what you will; musicians are oddities. That at least has been the popular view, and therefore musicians are not recognized as serious folk. A casual glance through any biographical dictionary will amply confirm this statement. Now, Mr. Elson's book, through its clear style, lucidity and kindly humor, will help leave the lump.

The same author's "Music Dictionary" has been abridged as "Elson's Pocket Music Dictionary" and is published by the Oliver Ditson Company. It contains elements of notation, including clefs, scales, intervals, chords, key signatures all illustrated, fundamental tempo marks, abbreviations, music dictionary and noted names in music, containing over 500 short biographies. As the book is of pocket size, is on good paper and of beautiful typography, the price, 25 cents, seems ridiculously small, and the work recommends itself to those who wish an improved dictionary both for its contents and as an advance in printing.

## At the Railway Terminals

Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central road is a business visitor at the North station general offices.

The Pullman Company will furnish four special cars for the Raymond & Whitecomb California party from South station at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow.

The motive power department of the New Haven road has placed in the Brockton and Provincetown service standard engine 1642, which has been built over into an oil burner at the Readville shops, for the purpose of giving this type of engine a thorough tryout on fast trains with frequent station stops.

American Railway Employees Investors Association held a meeting at Worcester yesterday for which the Boston & Maine ran a special train from Portland, Me., and return, besides providing extra cars on regular trains from North station.

Railway men from all parts of New England attended the annual dinner and entertainment of New England division, No. 157, Order of Railway Conductors, at the United States hotel last evening.

The New Haven railway private examination car No. 559, in charge of James S. Hawley, arrived at South station power house yard this morning.

## Army and Navy News

### Today's Army Orders.

Colonel Thomas C. Woodbury, third infantry, detailed member general staff corps. Upon arrival at San Francisco Colonel Woodbury will proceed to Governor's island.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilber E. Wilder, inspector general, from detail in inspector general's department.

Following officers from educational institutions designated Aug. 1 to proper stations: Maj. Edward M. Lewis, sixteenth infantry, University of California; Maj. Daniel L. Tate, third cavalry, University of Vermont; Captain Ulysses G. McAlexander, thirteenth infantry, Oregon Agricultural College; Capt. William H. Winters, third cavalry, the Kamehameha schools; Capt. Sedgwick Rice, third cavalry, college of St. Thomas; Capt. George S. Goodale, twenty-third infantry, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College; Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, thirteenth cavalry, Cornell University; Capt. William Newman, first infantry, Columbia Military Academy; Capt. J. Millard Little, twenty-eighth infantry, Georgia Military College; Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, fourteenth infantry, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; Capt. Andrew Moses, coast artillery, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Capt. Ralph McCoy, fifth infantry, University of Wisconsin; First Lieutenant Harold Coburn, eighth infantry, University of Wyoming; First Lieutenant Edgar S. Skyer, twenty-third infantry, Delaware College; First Lieutenant, Gad Morgan, seventh infantry, Gordon Institute.

Capt. William N. Hughes (retired) from duty with organized militia of Kentucky, Jan. 31, to his home.

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, third cavalry, detailed member general staff corps.

Capt. Park Howell, medical corps, honorably discharged from service of United States.

Capt. William T. Patten, thirteenth infantry, to Presidio of San Francisco, general hospital.

Capt. William K. Jones, paymaster, from detail in pay department.

Following officers from educational institutions designated Aug. 1 to San Francisco, sailing Sept. 5 for Philippines: Capt. Edgar T. Conley, fifteenth infantry, Maryland Agricultural College; Capt. Charles H. Boice, eighth cavalry, Kansas State Agricultural College; First Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, sixth infantry, Rhode Island State College.

Leave of absence: Capt. Walter C. Babcock, thirteenth cavalry, two months from Feb. 18.

### Navy Orders.

Ensign R. F. Bernard, when detached naval hospital, San Juan, detached the Eagle; home, await orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. G. Haines, detached naval academy; to naval hospital, Annapolis.

Chief Machinist J. W. Murray, detached naval academy; to New York Shipbuilding Company.

Chief Machinist R. Jeffares, to naval academy.

Chief Machinist G. Anberlin, to navy yard, Mare island.

### Army Notes.

NEW YORK—Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, U. S. A., judge advocate-general of the department of the east on Governors island, becomes a colonel through the promotion to brigadier-general of Col. Enoch Crowder, the new judge advocate of the army. Colonel Hull, who is not yet 37 years old, will be by about 15 years the youngest colonel in the army.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Yankton, at Guantanamo; the West Virginia, at San Francisco.

Jan. 20—The Washington, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Culgoza, at navy yard, New York; the Pennsylvania, at Mare island.

Sailed—Jan. 19, the Yankton, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo; the West Virginia, from Mare Island light for San Francisco.

Jan. 20, the Dubuque and the Patapsco, from Nassau for Charleston; the Vestal, from Bermuda for Norfolk; the Pennsylvania, from San Francisco for Mare island.

BALTIMORE—With a delegation of navy officials and members of Congress present, the naval collier Neptune was successfully launched Saturday at the shipyard of the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point. Miss Dorothy Loud, daughter of Congressman Loud, of Michigan, acted as sponsor, naming the vessel in the traditional fashion as the craft slid from the ways.

The Neptune, which is a sister ship of the collier Cyclops, which was recently added to the naval service, is the largest vessel ever built at or near Baltimore. She is of the largest type of collier, having a coal cargo carrying capacity of 12,500 tons. Her length is 542 feet, beam 65 feet and depth of hold 39.6 feet. The ship is to be equipped with a new type of turbine engine.

## LAUNDRYMEN ASK PATRONAGE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Laundrymen's National Association has concluded to enter upon an education campaign, and the executive committee, headed by L. H. Fisher, of Kansas City, Mo., was authorized to spend \$75,000 in publicity work, setting forth the advantage of the modern steam laundry for the general laundry work done in the home.

### LAUNCH THE MONTOSO II.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Montoso II, one of the two steamers now under construction here for the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company, has just been launched at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

# SLEEP

When you go to Chicago on business you want to be fit for business on arrival. The

## 20th Century Limited

is operated through the Berkshire Hills by daylight and over the gradeless "Water Level Route"—the Mohawk Valley and along the shores of the Great Lakes by night. Sleep is certain

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Other trains to Chicago and the West and Southwest leave South Station daily at 10.00 and 11.30 a. m., 2.00 and 4.50 p. m.

Time from Trinity Place four minutes later

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## EMPTYING WATER BALLAST TIPS FRUITER OVER TO SIDE

San Jose From Tropics Presents Curious Sight on Boston Waterfront as Her Tanks Are Cleaned.

Of all the odd sights witnessed daily along Boston's waterfront, one of the strangest is that of a fruit boat having its water ballast tanks cleaned.

The San Jose plys between the tropics and this port and occasionally when the tanks need cleaning, will lean over on one side or the other at an extremely sharp angle.

Recently at Long wharf a vessel was receiving its supply of coal. The bunkers are directly over the ballast tanks and the weight of the coal on top of the empty compartments caused the liner to tip over to port side at an angle of about 45 degrees.

As more coal was added, the weight became greater on the starboard side, which caused the liner to suddenly shift its position toward the wharf.

The quickness of the shift was so marked that the many coalers thought the ship was about to sink and hastened to fall over the side of the ship to the wharf in any way possible.

Their blackened clothes gave the newly white painted side a "salt and pepper" design and made repairing necessary.

She remained at an angle of 30 degrees for nearly 30 hours. Then as the water was gradually pumped into the tanks slowly began to right herself.

## FAVORS JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FOR UNITED STATES

NEW YORK—Encouragement of Jewish immigration by the United States was advocated by Jacob H. Schiff, banker and philanthropist, before a great audience in the Educational Alliance building Sunday, at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Aid Society. He said:

"There are not enough Hebrews in this country. Statistics show that the Hebrew population is but 2 per cent of the total, and 5 per cent would not be too much. We could have 3,000,000 more Hebrews, but it should be arranged that they go west and help build up the great country out there."

"The money test," that is, a requirement of funds when an immigrant lands, Mr. Schiff thinks, should be abolished, as it is a bar to many honest and able immigrants.

President Sanders of the society said that 72,379 Jewish immigrants had arrived in this country in 1910, as compared with 61,154 in 1909. Of last year's total 53,802 gave New York as their destination.

"I have ascertained," said Judge Sanders, in contending that the Jewish immigration had helped New York, "that the bread lines of Broadway and the Bowery are absolutely free from Jews."

### TALK ON B. & M. POLICIES.

DOVER, N. H.—Edgar J. Rich, one of the attorneys of the Boston & Maine railroad, will address the Board of Trade tonight concerning railroad development and the policies of the new management of the road.

## REVERSING DEVICE FOR SHIP SAFETY

PITTSBURGH—George Westinghouse has completed an invention for use on steamships at sea, whereby, it is said, the officer on watch, by a simple turn of the wrist, in an emergency can reverse all engines, though running at full speed.

The invention is designed specifically for use in vessels equipped with turbine engines. A small lever within easy reach of the man in charge on shipboard will be the only evidence in view of his increased power.

### PEACE AGAIN AT HANKOW.

LONDON—Reports to the foreign office from Hankow, China, today say that there have been no further disorders following yesterday's clash between English and German marines and native coolies. The foreign office is advised to keep the marines in the city for several days to cooperate with the native troops dispatched to the scene by the viceroy of Newchwang.

### NO VENEZUELAN CENTRAL BANK.

CARACAS, Venezuela.—The national bank project, providing for a central institution at the capital, with branches in the other cities, is likely to fail. English capital, which was supposed to be behind the enterprise, has not been responsive.

### CINCINNATI IMPROVEMENT.

CINCINNATI—An organization of business men has been formed to transform the section of the Miami-Erie canal within Cincinnati's limits into a boulevard and subway entrance to the city. Thirty-four civic organizations have joined the movement.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director.

Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tonight at 8, THE PIPE OF DESIRE. Mmes. B. Fisher, Szwarcz, MM. Martin, Blythe, Storer, Co. Fornari, Cond. Goodrich. Followed by I PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Deryne, MM. Zeatello, Scotti, Conley, Fornari, Cond. Stroeaco, Huddy, Cond. Moranzoni.

Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 8, CARMEN. Last joint appearance in Carmen of Mme. Gay and Mr. Zeatello. Mmes. Gay, Nielsen, B. Fisher, Roberts; MM. Zeatello, Ragnoli, Stroeaco, Fornari, Cond. Letol, Cond. Andre-Caplet.

Friday, Jan. 27, at 8, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Founded on the drama written by David Belasco. Mmes. Melis, Leveroni; MM. Constantino, Galeffi, Blanchard, Madoues, Fornari, Cond. Letol, Cond. Andre-Caplet.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 28, at 2, AIDA. Mmes. Melis, Gay, Savage, MM. Zeatello, Ragnoli, Madoues, White, Giaccone, Cond. Moranzoni.

Sat. Eve., Jan. 28, at 8, at popular prices from 50c to \$5.00. MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Nielsen, Leveroni, B. Fisher, Rogers, Savage, MM. Jadowker, Polese, Giaccone, Pulcini, Perini, Mogan, Montella, Stroeaco, Cond. Conti.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.). MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

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American pupils of Paris singing and piano teachers should take advantage of the presence in Paris of Mr. A. J. Goodrich, address 4 Square St. Ferdinand, Rue St. Ferdinand, Paris, to study harmony and composition. Singing and piano-playing are indefinite accomplishments without the study of the Theory of Music on which they are based. As Americans expect to make American careers they should study music in English.

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## Directory of Leading Hotels

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|---|--|
| <b>ARIZONA</b><br>Tucson—Hotel Congress.  | <b>MAINE</b><br>Portland—Hotel Falmouth.                                   |
| <b>BERMUDA</b><br>Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.  | <b>MICHIGAN</b><br>Grand Rapids—The Harkimer Hotel.                        |
| <b>CALIFORNIA</b><br>Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.<br>San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.<br>San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.  | <b>MISSOURI</b><br>Jefferson City—Monroe House.                            |
| <b>IDAHO</b><br>Boise—The Owyhee.   | <b>NEW YORK</b><br>New York—Imperial Hotel.<br>Schroon River—Hotel Carson. |
| <b>LOUISIANA</b><br>New Orleans—The St. Charles.  | <b>PENNSYLVANIA</b><br>Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.                          |
| <b>ILLINOIS</b><br>Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.   | <b>RHODE ISLAND</b><br>Providence—Hotel Narragansett.                      |
| <b>MASSACHUSETTS</b><br>Boston—Hotel Lenox.<br>Boston—Hotel Somerset.<br>Orange—Mansion House.<br>Springfield—Clinton Hall.<br>Worcester—Standish Hotel.<br>Worcester—Warren Hotel. | <b>TEXAS</b><br>San Antonio—The Gunter.                                    |
|   | <b>VIRGINIA</b><br>Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberl.                         |
|   | <b>WISCONSIN</b><br>Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.                              |



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING PAINTED FURNITURE IS PRETTY

Where meats come from and points on selection.

Much used in young girls' bedrooms.



(Courtesy of Goodenough & Russell.)

DISPLAY OF MEATS IN A BOSTON MARKET STALL.

WE hear so much of the huge cattle ranches of the West that we naturally conclude that the meat which is shipped to us from those sections is from the cattle that have ranged the prairies in the wild, free way of 25 or 30 years ago. Picturesque as it was and appealing to the imagination, that is a phase of life that is rapidly giving way to modern methods.

Grain-fed cattle are the best on the market. Having nothing to do but eat, and the food being of the proper kind, they take on fat and this is streaked through the lean, making it, when brought to the table, tender and juicy.

All the best cattle farms or ranches of the West are conducted in this way, and it is from these the best meat of the country comes. The cattle that are still allowed to roam in herds up to the last or very near it, are of inferior quality and are not shipped to the markets nor do they bring the price of the stall-fed.

The modern cattle farm is a thing to see. It is enormous and is conducted with the systematic detail of any metropolitan business. The cattle are carefully watched, kept clean, given plenty of air and protected from everything that would interfere with their food value.

It is because of the extra attention given the cattle, the extra cost of food provided, shelter and attendance, that meat prices have gone up, and, it is pointed out, the quality of the meat has improved in a like ratio.

It takes an expert in meat to tell the best from inferior qualities, but with a little attention to such things the retail purchaser can improve upon a hap-hazard method of selecting. The first-quality meat is well rounded, well filled out, it has "style." If beef, the fat is yellow and streaks of it extend through the lean. Once see a piece of the best beef or lamb by the side of a poor grade and there will be no difficulty in future in at least knowing some kinds of meat it is well not to buy. There are other qualities that are pretty good and will undoubtedly give satisfaction where the prices of the first seem out of the question, but according to the meat men it has not the "finish" of the first quality, and does not show the "class."

It is stated that the West does not

### Cheesecloth Dusters

Cheesecloth is to be had cheaply, and is as valuable for dusters and rubbers as many of the more expensive fabrics. Its great merit is that it is firm, though so loosely woven that grease and dirt come out of it easily in washing, says the New Haven Times-Leader. The best dishcloths are of cheesecloth, double, with the raw edges turned in, and then stitched on the machine. Cabinet-makers use sets of three cheesecloth dusters for furniture, the first for applying the oil, the second to remove it, and the third as a polisher. Cheesecloth is splendid for cleaning windows and mirrors, and a bag of it is useful in the kitchen for straining soups.

### Cover for Bath Tub

To keep a bath tub free from dust, take a piece of cotton cloth rounded off at the ends to fit the shape of the tub. The bias facing about one inch wide is carefully stitched around the edge and in this is run a tape. This cover can be placed over the tub covering the edges and the tape drawn tight and tied. It is made perfectly flat and can be laundered easily.—Fall River Herald.

### Holds Buttons Fast

To prevent large buttons pulling material off a coat place a small, flat button exactly underneath on the inside, and firmly sew the two together. The button will then stay on as long as the coat is worn, says the Spokane Chronicle.

### Favorite Chain

A favorite among the season's display of lozette and watch chains is one composed of fine oxidized silver links intersected by a scroll and ball effect of gun-metal.—Kansas City Star.

use the high quality of meat found in the East, that that shipped to Washington is poor, and that the hotels of that and other southern cities which insist upon furnishing only the best to their patrons get their meat from Boston, some of them from New York. There are in Boston large firms which send their men out to these and other sections, the mountains of New York, etc., to get orders for meat, and they ship from Boston as a distributing center the meat that has been sent to her from the cattle farms of the West.

### COAT FOR MISS

Collar shown in two styles.



THE garment here illustrated is a "miss" double-breasted coat, in two lengths and having two-seam sleeves. The collar may be rolled in either of two styles. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 4 yards 54-inch material. The pattern (3705) can be had from the Pictorial Review Company, 222 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

### DOLL ACTS AS A MINIATURE PARLOR MAID

THE porcelain heads of dolls can be used in several interesting ways nowadays to make pretty things that are not dolls. The heads can be bought either with porcelain arms and the upper part of the body attached or just the head and shoulders, with separate hands to be fastened to stuffed arms.

A very attractive use for a doll's head is to make a miniature parlormaid to hold the door open. The foundation of this maid is a bottle which is covered with muslin and then filled with sand to make it heavy and "steady on its feet." To the muslin on the top is fastened a doll's head, and a correct parlormaid's dress is sewed to the muslin around the bottle.

The arms are made of muslin stuffed with sawdust or horsehair, and the porcelain doll's hands are fastened to them. The dress should be black, with a white collar and cuffs and maid's apron with bretelles. The little maid must also wear a dainty white cap on her head.

This little figure is placed on the floor against the open drawing room door, as if the maid were holding it open for a guest to enter, and the effect is quite original and attractive. In a country house where there are drafts it is often most useful as well as ornamental.

Another use for the doll's head is to make a tea cozy. A deep bowl-shaped body is made of something stiff, lined with silk. Outside of this the dress is put, with the bowl upside down, giving the effect of a woman with an old-fashioned hoop-skirt. For this cozy a head should be used that has porcelain arms and upper body, for they act as a handle to lift it.

Any style of dress may be chosen that fits with the hoop-skirt. A Dolly Varden style of bonnet, with a Marie Antoinette fichu, is good. Old-fashioned plates will give many more ideas. The "cozy lady" may have dainty petticoats or her dress may fit right over the bowl, and any amount of pretty work may be used in making her gown.

RECENTLY there has developed a vogue for painted furniture. And nowhere can it be used with better effect than in a young girl's bedroom. There is a youthfulness and daintiness about it that makes it eminently suitable for girls.

It may be enameled in any color to harmonize with the treatment of the room, and it may be further embellished with floral decorations. The latter idea is most effective on white enameled wooden sets.

A room recently fitted up for a young girl had the paint done in ivory white enamel, the walls hung in white paper of creamy tint and with a rose design, and the curtains of cream-white net, with side curtains of soft pink. The furniture was a wooden set that had lain for years in the attic. It was first painted with a coat of ordinary paint, then enameled in cream white, then formal little bunches of pink roses were painted on the headboard and footboard of the bed, on the backs of the chairs and on the drawers of the bureau.

Of course a lovely room can be evolved with a pale blue color scheme. The wooden set can be enameled in blue and decorated with the same formal bunches of roses in a delicate pink, or else white china asters. The outside curtains should be of pale blue, but a white or cream paper in small stripes should be used with furniture painted wholly in a color to get the most artistic effect.

Pale green is perhaps a newer idea for a young girl's room than either pink or blue. And it lends itself effectively to bedroom decorations. It is also very practical, as it will disguise any defects of old furniture. The wooden set should be enameled in a soft forest green, the wall paper should be a dainty white and green design, or else entirely white; the cotton rug should be green, and so should the curtains and cushions. This will make a deliciously cool and enchanting room.

Plate glass has for a year or more been popular as a top for small tables, show-

ing the wood through, yet having a polished and novel appearance, and this winter the fad has spread to bureaus and dressing tables.

It is a very practical idea, for the girl who has a handsome mahogany bureau has often much trouble to keep its top from being injured by water or scratched by some of the innumerable little things that are laid upon it.

The glass should be cut the exact shape of the bureau and it may have a tiny frame of mahogany fastened on it which fits over the edge of the bureau.

Or, instead of the wooden frame, a girl can finish the edge herself by gluing on a binding of heavy narrow ribbon, just as passe partout framing is done. One edge of the ribbon is glued on one side of the glass and then it is turned over the edge of the glass and glued down on the other side. Great care must be taken to have the edge of the glass come exactly in the middle of the ribbon, and at the corners the ribbon must be carefully mitered.

Glass can be used in much the same manner to make boxes for use on one's bureau or dressing table. A square box for handkerchiefs and a long one for gloves are a great convenience on any dressing table. The girl who wants to make these boxes must first make careful measurements for the exact size she wants and have a glazier cut for her two pieces exactly alike for the bottom and cover and four pieces for the sides.

Glass instead of china is becoming popular for bedrooms. It fits in admirably with a room done in white or cream-stripped paper with gay chintz hangings. There is something unusually dainty about a washstand that has had a plate glass top, upon which are stood, on crocheted mats, the basin, jugs and bottles, also in glass.

Glass is used for the toilet table wherever possible. A novel idea is to paint the glass for washstand or toilet table on the under side with blue or pink silver oxidized paint, or whatever color you like. The color shows through the glass and makes a very pretty effect.—Indianapolis Star.

### Belt Chat

Pin a narrow belt to the skirt while it is on the owner, as every figure requires a belt to set differently, says the Denver Times.

A slender buckle on a belt makes the waist longer.

A clasp and belt worn a trifle low in front gives a rounder, more youthful figure.

Do not thicken your waist by clothes tied up tightly, around it, let them drop a little.

Push the clothes down from the waist every time you dress.

### New "Habit" Skirt

The secret of the new "habit" skirt is to shrink the seams over the hips, just one on each side, after they are stitched, using a wet cloth and hot iron on the wrong side and manipulate it until it does not show a wrinkle. These skirts are two and one fourth yards around and hang beautifully, not seeming to be that narrow.

In fitting a skirt let the front drop a little and lift the back up a bit, so that the edges of the placket hole and plaits, if any, will exactly meet.—Denver Times.

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Is invaluable when dressing your back hair in this pretty and attractive fashion.

It conceals defects and deficiencies, adds attractively to the coiffure and cannot be detected when worn, even if your own hair becomes disarranged. A Marie Antoinette front piece is indispensable if a becoming, soft and pleasing arrangement of the front hair is desired.

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Have your own hair Permanently Waved! It will resist shampooing, dampness and all atmospheric changes. I guarantee the same to last at least a year or longer.

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A few doors above Forty-Second Street.

Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Scalp Massaging.

### TRIED RECIPES

**SHREDDED HALIBUT.**  
Shred into medium sized pieces two cupfuls of halibut and put it on the stove in a spider. Cover with cold water. Let it come to a scald but not to a boil. Then turn off the water and, covering again with cold water, scald again and then pour off the water. Take equal quantities of milk and water, enough to cover, thicken with flour wet in cold water, add two well beaten eggs and butter the size of an egg and serve at once.

**CORN PATE.**  
Two tablespoons of flour to a pint of corn pulp, two well beaten eggs, with salt and pepper to taste. Mix well with a very little milk to a batter, drop in hot fat and fry or pour into buttered patty pans and bake.

**SCRAPPLE.**  
After meat is ready to pot have boiling one quart of the meat liquor; add a pint of chopped meat and thicken with corn until the consistency of common mush. Mold and slice and fry quickly to light brown in butter.

**MUSHROOMS IN RICE SHELLS.**  
Wash a cup of rice and add to it three cups of hot chicken or veal stock well seasoned. Cook in a double boiler until tender, then add two level tablespoons of butter. Remove from the fire and spread two inches deep in a buttered shallow dish. When cold turn on to a slightly floured board and cut into rounds. Cut out the centers, forming shells. Dip these in an egg beaten with a tablespoon of cold water, and then in the cracker crumbs. Fry in deep, hot fat until well browned. Drain on brown paper and fill with mushrooms.—Montreal Star.

**RICE CAKE.**  
Boil four ounces of rice in a quart of milk until the milk is absorbed. When it is cold form it into a paste with half a pound of butter, four eggs, one quart of flour and a little salt. When the paste is sufficiently stiff to form a cake, place it on a round of buttered paper, brush it over with the yolk of one egg and cook it in a moderate oven. Serve hot or cold.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**FRUIT SPICE COOKIES.**  
Cream a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar together and, when light, add three eggs, beaten very thoroughly. Mix a half cup of stemmed currants with a half cup of seeded and chopped raisins, and dredge plentifully with flour. Stir into the batter a teaspoonful each of allspice, nutmeg and cinnamon—all powdered—and add enough flour to make a thin dough. Stir in the fruit, and, when well blended, roll out into a sheet, cut into rounds and bake. If the dough is too thin after the fruit is added, put in more flour until of the right consistency to roll out.—Denver Times.

### Makes Work Easy

A clever housewife has found a plan to lessen the labor of making table linen and towels. She adjusts a small hemmer and fine needle to her sewing machine, removes the thread from the upright and runs the towel or whatever piece of linen it may be, previously cut by the drawn threads, through the hemmer. This simple method of turning the hem and picking the stitch holes makes the hand work very easy, and running the cloth, too, through the machine takes out the stiffness.—Fall River World.

### Shell Toilet Sets

Tortoise shell toilet sets are the latest. One set, made to order for a bride of the season, has a beautifully marked shell, uncarved, with a raised monogram of shell on each piece. In other sets the shell has a carved border, with a raised gold monogram, but the all-shell ones are the latest and probably the most attractive.—Manchester Union.

### Veil Tints

Veils vary from light tints in the middle over the face to the deepest hues at the borders, says the Spokane Chronicle. A brown veil of the new mode is of a delicate tan shade in the center, deepening by degrees into the darkest brown at the edges.

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23rd Street New York 34th Street  
On Tuesday, January the 24th.

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Augustine Corsets.

An extensive variety of models in odd sizes. Made of Broche, Coutil and Batiste.

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|------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 7.50 | ..... | usual price | 15.00 |
| 6.25 | ..... | "           | 12.50 |
| 4.75 | ..... | "           | 9.50  |
| 3.00 | ..... | "           | 6.00  |
| 1.85 | ..... | "           | 5.00  |
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Fine Nainsook Long Slips, neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace.

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## CHINA MAY SEND SPECIAL ENVOY TO CENTRAL AMERICA

MEXICO CITY—A Chinese legation, with a resident minister who will have jurisdiction over the diplomatic representatives of his nation in this republic and in all the countries of Central America, is one of the probabilities of the coming year.

Hitherto the legation here has been governed by a charge d'affaires, though directly under the control of the Chinese minister at Washington, D. C.

The new step is an important one for China and for the republic of Mexico as well, inasmuch as, by the great increase of trade relations between Mexico and China, it has become necessary to have a man here authorized by the flowery kingdom to act on his own initiative in binding ever closer the ties of the two nations.

This information was conveyed by a man intimately acquainted with the diplomatic life and relations of Mexico, and was with this interesting additional news—that China sees the necessity, in the near future, of having an embassy here, and that it will be comparatively easy to raise the legation, ruled by a minister, to the rank of an embassy, with an ambassador in charge.

The visit of Special Ambassador Chang Yin Tong to Mexico during the centennial festivities in September last is believed to have had a great deal to do with the decision of the Chinese government to send a full-fledged minister here.

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y: by refined, cultured and trustworthy  
y: Boston or suburbs. MRS. M. A.  
STER, box 808, Milford, N. H. 25

OMPANION—Refined woman, good  
mistress, experienced as attendant,  
position with lady traveling to Cali-  
fornia. MISS G. SMITH, 11 Bartlett st.,  
Brookline, Mass. 27

OMPANION—Young woman desires po-  
sition in the morning as companion, nurse-  
governess, or any congenial work;  
sewer, mender and darning; references.  
BEL COOKE, 204 Warren st., Roxbury.

COMPANION -- Young woman, fully  
dressed as attendant, wishes position; ref-  
erences. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st.  
Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

COMPANION -- Experienced American  
(Protestant) with best of references de-  
sires position as companion or taking care  
of children; willing to do light housework;  
and cook. ANNIE HEATH, 16 Edison st.,  
Rehoboth, Mass.

COMPANION wants position with elderly

son; can read and sew; willing and experienced, references. Phone 46 2407, or address MISS ELIZABETH BENTON, Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., or pumping station. 28

COMPANION—Young American woman desires place as companion-helper in pleasant family; reasonable wages. MISS HUGHES 148 Worcester st., suite 28. 28

COMPANION—Retired elderly lady wish position as companion; is cheerful, willing, capable and thoroughly reliable; has

pleaded extensively; New York and Boston  
 presence. H. VERNON, 5 Marble st.,  
 bury, Mass. 28

BOOK-LAUNDRESS desires position in  
 color family; references. MISS ANNIE  
 WATT, 22 E. Springfield st., Boston. 23

BOOK and general work—Colored  
 woman would like position in private family;  
 I go anywhere; reference and experi-  
 ence. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 138  
 ss. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 24

BOOK-English Protestant woman, excel-

cook, plain and fancy cooking; fam-  
ily or high-class boarding house; re-  
ferences. MISS SHEA, 37 Fayette st., Bos-  
ton. 26

COOK-LAUNDRESS—Two Swedish girls  
in positions, together if possible.  
ELIA ELG, 68 Portland st., suite 3,  
Cambridge, Mass. 27

COOK-HOT-SEMAID—desires position;  
roughly experienced; references. Write  
telephonically, ELLEN CULLINAN,  
14 Brookline st., Boston. Tel. 1330  
Mont. 28

**POSTAL**—Addressing envelopes, postcards, etc. or folding circulars wanted by young lady noted high school; good penmanship assured. **MARY FITZPATRICK**, Columbus ave., Boston. 25

**DESIGNER AND ILLUSTRATOR** desires attention; considerable experience; pen and wash and water colors; good lettering, book work, fashion illustrating, stenciling. **88 ALETHEA WARREN**, 132 Hemenway st., suite 7, Boston. 27

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, desires employment. **JOHN J. HARRIS**, 100 Franklin st., Boston. 28

ment; can make misses' and children's  
mens. H. S. EASTMAN, 27 Milford st.,  
ton. 27

RESSMAKER, experienced, desires em-  
ment; can cut and fit. MISS ADELAIDE  
RHY, 121 Dartmouth st., Boston. 27

MBROIDERER—Situation wanted by  
ng woman experienced on perforating  
chine, embroidery, beading; understands  
brodering designs and drawing. MISS  
NA JOHNSON, 14 Berwick pk., Bos-  
ton. 25

BRIDGEMAN desires employment; do hard work and monograms. ROSE RUTHERMER, 23 E. 50th st., Chicago. 27

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by day of hour by competent Swedish man. MRS. E. L. OLSEN, 335 W. 24th St., Rosindale, Mass. 24

GENERAL—Woman desires employment in general work or cleaning. C. F. HANX, Madison st., Malden, Mass. 28

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires employment by the day. ELIZABETH KENDALL, 21 Northbury, Mass. 24

GENERAL WORK—Protestant young  
woman wants work to go out by the day;  
reference. MRS. PRICE, 33 Clarendon st.  
25

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl, neat,  
desires employment by the day; will care  
apartments. MINNIE SHAW, 106 Ken-  
st., Boston. 23

GENERAL WORK wanted by capable  
ish woman; sewing, washing, ironing,  
cleaning by the day or hour. MRS.  
L. HOYER, 23 Palmer st., suite 1, Rox-  
bury. 24

**GENERAL WORK**—Colored woman desires employment by the day. NANNIE GENEY, 84 E. Lenox st., Roxbury. 24

**GENERAL WORK**—Colored woman did like laundry to take home, or would out by the day cleaning or washing out of town. Apply to CATHERINE ERS, 28 Davenport st., suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 24

**GENERAL WORK**—Woman desires employment; washing, ironing or cleaning;

bury or Dorchester preferred; refer-  
ence. MRS. MARY COOK, 5 Colony st.,  
Roxbury, Boston. 25

GENERAL WORK—Man and wife, col-  
or, woman excellent cook and laundress,  
butler and general work, inside and  
good references. MISS SHEA, 37  
Little st., cor. Church, Boston. 26

GENERAL WORK—Woman desires em-  
ployment of any kind by the day. MRS.  
WELLS, 6 Auburn st., Roxbury.  
27

GENERAL WORK - woman, reliable  
good worker, desires employment by  
day. HATTIE BISHOP, 7 Milwaukee  
Boston, Mass. 28

REL (14%). 1 year at high school,  
same situation; to learn trade preferred.  
W. DONALD, 10 Humboldt pt  
Salem, Mass. 4

OVERSEAS Competent French wo-  
man, desires position. MADAM DUQUE  
Mass. ave., Boston. 24

HOUSEKEEPER-DOMESTIC ATTEND-  
ant, capable, employed by a family

HOUSEKEEPER - Middle-aged woman  
position as housekeeper in Prot-  
estant family. MRS. SARAH COOK, 2  
Katwubut st., Neponset, Mass. 23

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) desires  
position in private family; will go out of  
references. MRS. GEORGIANA  
ES, 38 Albion st., Medford, Mass. 24

HOUSEKEEPER, refined young woman

desire position with elderly couple;  
desired; references. ELZORA M.  
BOUR, 83 Waltham st., Boston. 24

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION — Posi-  
tioned by refined, cultivated woman;  
experience; references. MISS ALICE  
LIN, 98 Washington sq., Salem, Mass. 25

HOUSEKEEPER — Reliable, educated,  
assistant woman would like position in  
family ladies. E. C. BASSETT, 43 Bond  
st., Boston. 26

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# Latest Market Reports

## BIG GAIN IN NUMBER OF ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES

Consumption of Cotton Per Spindle Greater Ten Years Ago Than at Present Due Largely to the Increasing Manufacture of Finer Goods.

WASHINGTON—According to the forthcoming census bulletin No. 110, giving cotton statistics for the year ending Aug. 31, 1910, the number of active cotton spindles in the world has increased from 165,681,000 in 1900 to 134,526,000 in 1910, or 27.3 per cent. The consumption of cotton per spindle was 70.9 pounds in 1900, compared with 67.2 pounds in 1910. While this decrease has been due in part to the fact that the spindles were operated to a greater percentage of their capacity in 1900 than during the past year, it is probably due more largely to the increasing manufacture of finer goods.

The fluctuations in the world's commercial supply of cotton are measured practically by the variation of the annual production of cotton in the United States, as this country furnishes about two-thirds of the total commercial supply. The consumption of cotton during the year ending Aug. 31, 1910, was 18,321,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. Assuming that the consumption statistics for foreign countries have been returned in net-weight bales, and reducing the American consumption figures to net-weight bales, the world's consumption is estimated at 18,079,000 bales of 500 pounds net.

The world's commercial production of cotton in 1909 amounted to 16,558,000 bales, or 1,321,000 bales less than the consumption for the year ending Aug. 31, 1910. The world's consumption of cotton during the year ending Aug. 31, 1909, amounted to 19,397,000 bales and the capacity of the mills has been increased by about 1,250,000 spindles during 1910. For this reason the potential consumption of the mills of the world at the present time is estimated to be not less than 20,000,000 bales. Furthermore, the stocks of manufactured goods have materially decreased, so that, in 1910, a world crop equal to this consumption requirement of 20,000,000 bales is needed. Of this the United States would be expected to contribute at least 13,500,000 bales in order to keep the mills operating during the year and to prevent further reduction in the already low supply of raw cotton.

In respect to cotton manufactures the United Kingdom ranks first as an exporting country and British India as an importing country. Germany ranks second in exports and is followed by France, Belgium, Switzerland and British India, in the order named. In respect to the value of cotton goods imported China ranks next to British India and is followed by Germany and the United States.

In view of the recent development of trade relations between the United States and Central American countries, the report declares it may be interesting to note that a report compiled by the government of Honduras gives the total value of cotton manufactures imported

into that country during the year 1907 as about \$700,000, more than one half of which represents imports from the United States. Out of the 20 American republics lying south of the United States, there are only three—Honduras, Haiti and the Dominican republic—in which the United States leads in the trade in cotton manufactures. Germany controls the trade in these goods with Bolivia, and the United Kingdom that with the remaining 16 republics.

Because of the important position of the United States as a producer of textile materials, and the large aggregation of capital in the country employed in the manufacture of textiles, approximately accurate statistics of the supply of the leading textile fibers, distributed according to countries of production and showing the relative importance of the different fibers are presented in the report.

The relative importance of these fibers has undergone considerable change during the past century. Flax fiber, which was used to a larger extent in 1800, now ranks fourth, and the quantity of flax produced is only about three times what it was at that time. In the same period the production of wool has increased from about 500,000,000 pounds to nearly 2,700,000,000 pounds, or more than fivefold, and that of cotton from about 300,000,000 pounds to 8,505,000,000 pounds, or more than 28-fold. The increase in the production of jute is the most remarkable of all. The quantity in 1850 was 60,000,000 pounds, as compared with 2,918,000,000 pounds in 1909. The increases since 1889 are as follows: Cotton, 44.8 per cent; wool, 11.4 per cent; silk, 112.3 per cent; flax, 85.9 per cent; and jute, 56.9 per cent; while hemp shows a decrease. If the figures for 1908 were taken as the basis of comparison the increase for cotton would be 81.8 per cent.

The total production for 1909 of the leading textile fibers was 17,529,174,000 pounds, of which cotton constituted 48.5 per cent; wool, 15.3 per cent; silk, less than one half of 1 per cent; flax, 19.6 per cent; hemp, 8.2 per cent; and jute, 10.6 per cent. The total supply of these textile fibers in commercial channels at the beginning of the nineteenth century amounted approximately to 1,400,000,000 pounds, of which cotton formed about 22 per cent; wool, 33 per cent; silk, 2 per cent; and flax, 43 per cent.

In connection with a discussion of the various fibers, some interesting facts concerning the artificial silk industry are given. The number of establishments engaged in its production is estimated to be about 30, of which the United States is credited with five. The world's production of artificial silk during the year covered by the report amounted to approximately 12,000,000 pounds, of which the United States consumed 882,000 pounds.

## Shoe and Leather Buyers Here Today

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—I. Halle of S. Halle & Sons, Adams.

Birmingham, N. Y.—J. J. Burns, U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—J. E. Hill, Essex.

Buffalo, N. Y.—D. R. Robin of Flint & Kent, Brew.

Butte, Mont.—C. F. Hort of O'Connell Mercantile Co., U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—C. Dovenmuehle of Dovenmuehle & Co., Tour.

Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culler of Culler & Co., U. S.

Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Oettinger of I. Fallers & Sons, Lenox.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Fred Roth of Whitney, Wabel & Co., Youngs.

Cleveland, O.—R. S. Janke of Adams & Fend, Brew.

Dallas, Tex.—S. J. Howell of Sanger Bros., U. S.

Denver, Col.—M. Goldman, Dave Gilman of Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co., Essex.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co., U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Velez & Co., U. S.

Huntington, W. Va.—W. M. Brumfield of Brumfield Bros., U. S.

Knoxville, Tenn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown-Ross Shoe Co., U. S.

Knoxville, Tenn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown-Ross Shoe Co., U. S.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. O'Leary, Tour.

Los Angeles, Cal.—J. E. McArthur, Tour.

Lynchburg, Va.—E. L. Landrum of Geo. De Witt Shoe Co., Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—W. Fred Moore and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros. & Co., U. S.

Pittsburg, Pa.—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer & Co., U. S.

Portland, Ore.—J. A. Dougherty of Dougherty & Finner Bros., Tour.

Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause, U. S.

Portland, Ore.—C. M. Goodman of Goodman Boot & Shoe Co., Lenox.

Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thibault of L. P. Ross, Lenox.

Saginaw, Mich.—A. E. Jockin of Havenrich Co., U. S.

Saginaw, Mich.—G. D. Gilbert of Melze, Atwood & Co., U. S.

San Francisco, Cal.—A. Denham of Buckingham & Hecht, Somerset.

San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Martin Co., 135 Lincoln st.

San Francisco, Cal.—N. Nickelsberg of C. N. Nickelsberg & Co., 134 Broadway.

Scranton, Pa.—Jacob Levy, U. S.

St. Paul, Minn.—S. Lipton, U. S.

St. Paul, Minn.—S. Lipton, U. S.

St. Paul, Minn.—S. Lipton, U. S.

Washington, D. C.—E. Hahn of W. E. Hahn & Co., U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. D. Hamilton of Roberts, Johnson & Rand Co., Tour.

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## CORPORATIONS ARE CLOSELY WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS NOW

Questions Affecting Interests Whose Capital Aggregates Forty-Three Billions Are to Be Disposed of Soon.

### PRINCIPAL FACTORS

WASHINGTON—Corporate interests of the United States with combined capital issues exceeding \$43,000,000,000 are closely watching developments here.

Their future welfare hinges in greater degree than ever was known before upon action in the near future by either President, Congress, supreme court or interstate commerce commission.

The time is near when most of the questions pertaining business, finance, railroads and corporations may be settled—some permanently, others temporarily—and progress, halted by these problems, may be resumed.

Today the salient factors of the situation may be thus summarized: President Taft will not call an extra session of Sixty-second Congress unless great pressure is brought to bear. He is now opposed to an extra session, and his stand is approved by the Democrats, who will be the leaders in the new House.

Without an extra session business will be assured a season of rest and freedom from assault, and can look ahead with equanimity to a revision of the Payne-Aldrich bill in the regular session of Congress next December.

The supreme court, whose findings will be the last word in the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law, has before it all there is to say for and against Standard Oil and American Tobacco. It will soon take a three weeks' recess and in that period will make progress toward its conclusion. It is expected to hand down decisions in these cases in April or May. Many well-placed authorities who have no knowledge of the court's view predict a decision in favor of the government in both cases. It is maintained that the government may win in the Tobacco case on the ground that it is a combination in restraint of trade; that the government may also win against Standard Oil on the plea that it has exceeded the rights granted in its original charter—but that the court will say how trusts may do business in the future without dissolving existing organizations and without imperiling their property rights.

The interstate commerce commission is now working upon its decisions in the proposed increases of freight rates. They should be ready by March. Because of the difference in conditions East and West a blanket decision covering all points seems impossible.

Opinion holds that western roads will get nearly all they asked for, but that the eastern roads will not fare so well. The western roads asked for increases in 200 cases covering commodity rates. The eastern roads asked for them in 10,000 cases covering class rates.

Congress will enact no new legislation before March 4. President Taft's legislative program has gone to wreck because of this. He will not get ship subsidy, restraint of court injunction not permanent tariff commission, though the present board will be allowed to continue its work.

The pending appropriation bills carrying nearly \$700,000,000 will be put through though night sessions will be required to accomplish even this. Then the Sixty-first Congress will end and with it Republican domination of the House of Representatives.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

Transvaal gold shipments in 1910 were 7,534,120 ounces; valued at \$160,014,560. Both are record amounts.

The Hartford National Bank will build a new 12-story building in Hartford to cost \$1,000,000.

J. P. Morgan has decided to sail Jan. 25 on the White Star liner Celtic for his annual trip abroad.

In 1910, trade of Japan showed a gain over previous year of about \$240,000,000, of which manufacturing industries contributed \$70,000,000.

The salary of President Fallieres of France has been raised to \$700,000 per annum, which gives him more a month than President "Taft" receives in a year.

November productions of newspaper was 97,147 tons, against 100,775 in October, shipments 101,830, against 102,878, and stocks decreased from 46,743 to 42,290 tons.

John P. Wood of Philadelphia will succeed William Whitman as president of National Association of Wool Manufacturers at annual meeting in Washington, Feb. 1.

Exports of British cotton goods for December totaled 547,961,000 yards, valued at \$7,388,000, compared with 482,872,000 yards valued at \$6,022,000, in December, 1909.

George Westinghouse has completed an invention which, it is claimed, can, in an emergency, reverse all turbine engines of a steamship, though running at full speed, and thus lessen danger to ships at sea in fog or darkness.

## FALLING PRICES ARE RESULT OF BIG PRODUCTION

Increase in Petroleum Output Heavier Than That of Copper and Value Is Equal to That of the Metal.

Iron, copper and petroleum, the three minerals in which Standard Oil capital has been most largely interested, are all being overproduced. Falling prices are the result. The increase in the petroleum output has been even heavier than that in copper, and the product of this country's oil wells in 1910 equaled that of the copper mines in value—\$140,000,000. In the first decade of the new century the oil output has tripled, while the copper output has not quite doubled.

In the past 10 years our per capita petroleum output has increased from 35 to 95 gallons, while our copper output has increased from 8 to 12 pounds.

The enormous increase in the petroleum output is shown in these figures:

| Year    | Barrels     | Value Per bbl. |
|---------|-------------|----------------|
| 1861-70 | 3,200,000   | \$12,900,000   |
| 1871-80 | 12,400,000  | 19,700,000     |
| 1881-90 | 25,000,000  | 23,000,000     |
| 1891-00 | 55,000,000  | 45,000,000     |
| 1901-10 | 185,000,000 | 100,000,000    |
| 1906    | 120,000,000 | 92,000,000     |
| 1907    | 160,000,000 | 120,000,000    |
| 1908    | 175,000,000 | 129,000,000    |
| 1909    | 182,000,000 | 128,000,000    |
| 1910    | 204,000,000 | 140,000,000    |

California, Oklahoma and Illinois are now the big oil producers, their percentage of the output having increased in 10 years from 7 per cent to 73 per cent. In 1909, these three states produced 133,000,000 barrels. It is California's wells that are now making the new record figures, the output in that state having increased from 4,300,000 barrels in 1900, to 54,000,000 in 1909, to 73,000,000 in 1910.

What oil means to California is seen by comparing her \$30,000,000 oil output with her \$20,000,000 gold output.

Cheap oil, like cheap copper, means its wider use. California oil sells around 50 cents a barrel, or about a cent a gallon. The railroad consumption of fuel oil was 20,000,000 barrels in 1909, or more than 17,000 miles of road. The average engine mileage to a barrel of oil is 3.7 miles.

## BANK EXCHANGES ARE NOT GAINING

The returns of bank exchanges from all leading cities in the United States to Dun's Review last week again makes a very indifferent comparison with those of a year ago, although this unfavorable showing is helped to some extent by the fact that at this time last year bank clearings were at about the highest point ever recorded.

The total last week aggregates \$2,964,633,491, a loss compared with the same week last year of 19.6 per cent, but compared with 1909 the total is practically the same. The returns from a number of cities exhibit notable changes from a week ago, at New York City the decrease last week being 28.7 per cent against 18.8 per cent which probably reflects in greater part operations in the speculative and financial markets. At cities outside this center the same irregularity is noted, losses of 2.8 per cent at Cincinnati, 6.8 at Chicago and 27.4 at Louisville contrasting with more or less gain the previous week. On the other hand some increase appears at Pittsburgh and satisfactory gains continue to be reported at Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco, which indicate the maintenance of business activity in the territory they serve. Average daily bank exchanges for January to date and for the two previous months are compared below:

|          | 1910-11.      | 1909-10.      |
|----------|---------------|---------------|
| January  | \$540,480,638 | \$654,117,000 |
| December | \$703,029,000 | \$48,703,000  |
| November | \$96,516,000  | \$49,299,000  |

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

| LEHIGH VALLEY.          |             |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                         | 1910-11.    | 1909-10.    |
| Total operating revenue | \$3,033,092 | \$3,030,807 |
| Net operating revenue   | 931,787     | \$41,265    |
| Operating income        | \$32,042    | \$253,650   |

From July 1—

|                         | 1910-11.     | 1909-10.     |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total operating revenue | \$18,714,006 | \$17,973,316 |
| Net operating revenue   | 6,753,880    | \$68,200     |
| Operating income        | \$6,048,949  | \$17,943     |

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.

|                     | 1910-11.  | 1909-10. |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Second week January | \$138,720 | \$7,973  |
| From Jan. 1         | 272,459   | 1,805    |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

|                | 1910-11.    | 1909-10. |
|----------------|-------------|----------|
| Gross earnings | \$2,772,812 | \$1,838  |
| Net earnings   | 498,242     | \$13,308 |

FISCAL YEAR—

|                | 1910-11.    | 1909-10.    |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross earnings | \$4,484,638 | \$4,242,285 |
| Net earnings   | 7,438,186   | \$973,588   |

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC.

|                     | 1910-11.  | 1909-10. |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Second week January | \$32,274  | \$4,774  |
| From July 1         | 1,515,082 | 119,564  |

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

|                     | 1910-11.   | 1909-10. |
|---------------------|------------|----------|
| Second week January | \$462,722  | \$20,157 |
| From July 1         | 11,063,181 | 798,937  |

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS.

|                     | 1910-11.  | 1909-10. |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Second week January | \$151,507 | \$17,883 |
| From Jan. 1         | 306,046   | 32,418   |

\*Decrease.

PASSENGER SPEED RIVALRY.

CHICAGO—Burlington has announced a new train to the Twin cities, beginning in February, which will make the run in 10½ hours, reducing time by 2½ hours and shortening express service from New York to Seattle by 24 hours. St. Paul's best time to the Twin cities is 25 minutes less than Burlington's, and a contest over mail contracts and general passenger business is predicted.

FLORIDA RAILWAYS.

NEW YORK—Atlantic, Okeechobee & Gulf railway has been incorporated in Florida to construct lines from Tampa to Miami, Tampa to Ft. Myers, Ft. Myers to Melbourne and other branches.

## Today's Produce Market

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

Arrivals.

Str Limon from Port Limon with 2300 stems bananas for United Fruit Co.

Str James S. Whitney from New York with 20 bags beans, 25 crates oranges, 535 boxes grape fruit, 25 boxes lemons, 24 bags coconuts, 165 boxes dates, 87 crates pineapples, 71 bbls. and 832 boxes oranges.

Str Nacoochee from Savannah with 20 boxes grape fruit and 60 boxes oranges.

Str Juniata from Norfolk arrived Sunday, Jan. 22, with 207 boxes oranges, 495 bags peanuts, 30 boxes grape fruit, 104 bbls. kale.

Str Howard from Norfolk with 100 boxes oranges 100 bbls spinach, 25 bbls kale.

Str Romanic from Mediterranean ports due here Jan. 30th has 2340 bbls lemons.

Str Nantucket from Norfolk due here tomorrow, has 500 bags peanuts, 50 bbls oranges.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 4740 bbls 533 bxs, cranberries 5 bbls, strawberries 2 ref, Florida oranges 1761 bxs, Jamaica oranges 71 bbls, California oranges 2384 bxs, lemons 25 bxs, bananas 25,000 stems, coconuts 24 bags, pineapples 87 crates, raisins 800 bxs, dates 100 bxs, peanuts 495 bgs, potatoes 49,760 bushels, sweet potatoes 145 bbls, onions 2837 bushels.

Week ending Jan. 21, 1911—2502 pkgs butter, 266 bxs cheese; 1910, 684 pkgs butter, 1258 bxs cheese.

## PROVISIONS

Chicago Markets.

May wheat 99, May pork 18.47, May lard 9.75, hog rears 50.00, prices 7.90 to 7.90, cattle mkt stdy to 10 lower, rears 31.00, beefs 4.75 to 7.00, cows and hfs 2.80 to 6.10, Texas steers 4.10 to 4.30, atkrs and fhrs 3.75 to 5.75, western catf 4.50 to 5.85.

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today, 990 pkgs, last year 1337 pkgs.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard and spring patents \$5.50@5.90, clears \$4.50@4.90, winter patents \$4.70@5.10, straight \$4.30@4.90, clears \$4.10@4.60, Kansas patents, in jute, \$4.80@5.25, rye corn \$3.90@4.70, graham \$3.70@4.40.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 56½@57, steamers yellow 56½@57, No. 3 yellow 55½@56, to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 55½@56, No. 3 yellow 55@55½.

Wheat—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 41c, No. 2 40c, No. 3 39½c, rejected white 37c@38c;



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## CONSTRUCTION WORK RESUMED ON PANAMA ELECTRIC LINE

Railway Held Up by United States Government Is Now to Be Pushed to Completion—Will Connect With Similar Line in the Canal Zone.

(Special to The Monitor.)

PANAMA CITY.—Construction work has been resumed upon the street electric railway, which was held up by the Panamanian government at the instance of the United States. The line, when completed, is to connect with a similar railway in the Canal Zone, the system affording transportation between Panama City and points on the Balboa and Sabanas roads. Henry T. Cook secured the franchise, which is a 50-year one, from the municipality of Panama Oct. 20, 1906. He then applied to the isthmian canal commission for a franchise for the portion of the system which is to operate in the Canal Zone. The commission recommended granting a revocable license.

The work in Panama City, however, involved the tearing up of pavements laid by the United States government, for which full payment had not been made, and as no guarantee had been offered that the pavements would be replaced the work was stopped by the government of Panama at the request of the United States.

The franchise from the city was contested in the courts of Panama, and a decision was rendered favorable to the grantee. The franchise was then extended on condition that work should be resumed on the project by Dec. 9, and a license for the railway in the Canal Zone was granted by the President of the United States under date of Dec. 16, 1910.

A corporation known as the Panama Public Utilities Corporation was organized under the laws of Connecticut July 18, 1910, with a capital of \$500,000, and bonds will be issued to the amount of \$300,000 for the purpose of obtaining money to construct the railway, the rights of Mr. Cook being assigned to this corporation.

The main line will extend through Central avenue in Panama to and around Cathedral park in one direction, and along the Sabanas road in another direction, thus passing the railroad station. The Sabanas road line will follow the highway, at the side of the roadway, to the Canal Zone line, and then will enter upon a private right-of-way and parallel the highway to a point near the police station. Three spur branches will extend from this trunk line. The first will run from the Panama railroad station up the Tivoli road to the Hotel Tivoli, skirting DeLezeps park, and from this a spur will extend past the

fire station in Ancon to the laundry. The second branch will run from Central avenue down East Sixteenth and East Fifteenth streets to the old coal wharf of the Panama railroad, where the power house, and car barns will be situated. At Northern avenue a spur will run from this branch parallel with the water front to the public market. The third branch will run from Central avenue at Santa Ana plaza down C street to West Sixteenth street, thence south one block to the Balboa road, thence south one block to the Canal Zone, although permitted to follow the highway, they may not encroach on the roadbed.

Under the license to operate in the Canal Zone, the location of tracks, poles, wires and crossings shall be determined by the chairman and chief engineer of the commission, and maintained in the manner required by him. The grantee agrees to pay to the government of the Canal Zone an annual franchise tax of one per cent on the gross earnings of the railway system in the city of Panama and the Canal Zone, and must keep his books at all times at the disposal of the officers of the Canal Zone government. The property of the railway system shall be subject to the usual taxes imposed on property under the laws of the Canal Zone. The right to regulate the charges and conditions of service of the railway system in the Canal Zone is reserved to the Canal Zone authorities. The license may be revoked by the President of the United States, whenever he deems it necessary to the public interest to terminate the privilege. The rights to acquire private property by purchase, and private property, except that of the Panama Railroad company, by condemnation, are granted. The license is granted upon the express condition that not more than 300 meters of the pavements in the city of Panama shall be removed at one time, and that not more than 300 meters of the pavement which has been removed shall at any one time be in a state other than complete restoration. This to apply to one whole strip of pavement, or to the sum of the detached sections. The license may be assigned with the consent of the secretary of war. The grantee gives a bond in the sum of \$10,000 for the restoration and maintenance of the pavements taken up or disturbed by him in the city of Panama during a period of eight and one half years from Nov. 30, 1910.

## HOLLAND MAKES CONCESSIONS IN PLAN OF DEFENSE

PARIS.—Anxiety caused by Germany's refusal to enter into friendly discussion with the powers which guarantee Belgian independence and neutrality about the Dutch plan to fortify Flushing is gradually subsiding.

According to the best information, the Dutch government has decided not to fortify Flushing on such a scale as to be a menace to Belgium, and Holland agrees to the principle of not interfering with the navigation of the Scheldt in peace or war, thus leaving maritime access to Antwerp free.

The intention of the Dutch government is to increase the efficiency and number of the army on the basis of the organization which has proved successful in Belgium.

Nevertheless, in military circles the opinion is that in case of war between France and Germany the latter power would compel Holland to close the Scheldt to a British fleet, because England, on account of her entente cordiale with France, is really an ally of France, and consequently is no longer qualified by the terms of the treaty of 1839 to act as a protecting power of Belgium's neutrality.

## TOWN PLANNING FOR GERMANY

BERLIN.—At the opening of the session of the Prussian Diet, the premier, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, foreshadowed legislation of the union of Greater Berlin in the questions affecting town planning and the preservation of a belt of forest and meadow land to be administered by the city.

He also urged action for promotion of internal colonization, for opening up of moor and waste land and for systematic extension of the care of the young.

### PROTEST LACK OF REFORM.

BERLIN.—Many hundreds of Socialist meetings were held throughout Prussia on Sunday at which resolutions of protest were adopted against the failure of the speech from the throne in the landtag to mention franchise reform. Seventy-three meetings were held in Berlin alone.

### BRITISH AND TURKS CLASH.

FRANKFORT, Ger.—The Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent reports a collision between British sailors and Turks at Dubuya in the Indian ocean. The Britishers, according to the despatch, afterwards bombarded Dubuya.

## BRITISH WILL GIVE PERSIA MORE TIME TO DEVELOP PLANS

(Special to The Monitor.)

TEHERAN, Persia.—The question of the policing of the trade routes in southern Persia and the prevention of future disturbances in that part of the country has not yet been definitely settled. No reply has as yet been received from Great Britain with respect to the final decision of the government. The period of grace referred to in the British note to Persia has expired, but it is not considered likely that any definite steps will be immediately taken by Great Britain, owing to the fact that the plans proposed by the Persian government to insure a satisfactory condition of affairs have not yet been fully developed. For example, the question of the loan has yet to be settled by the Mejlis, and since there appears to be no limit to the amount of time devoted to the discussion of a question, it is difficult to say exactly what decision will be arrived at, or when the discussion will probably terminate.

## GOVERNMENT MAY HELP SERVANTS

(Special to The Monitor.)

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Women's Council are seeking government assistance for the promotion of a scheme to bring out domestic servants from Great Britain. The government will be asked for a fund to provide for their passage, the council undertaking to care for the girls and find them work, the money advanced to be repaid from their earnings. Premier McBride, on behalf of the government, has promised careful consideration of the proposal.

### GREEK ASSEMBLY MEETS.

ATHENS.—M. Venizelos, the premier, read the royal decree at the meeting of the Greek national assembly, which was called to order Saturday. The ministers took the oath of office, but little business was transacted, as at present the deputies do not form a regular assembly. The royal decree names a double revisionary chamber for the revision of the constitution. M. Venizelos has a very large majority. The real business of the chamber will begin in about two weeks.

### TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The overdue White Star line training ship Mersey, which left Melbourne Jan. 10, arrived here Sunday. The Mersey encountered a storm, but was sheltered by the islands in Bass strait.

## NEW FRENCH INSTITUTE WILL TEACH RUSSIANS LANGUAGE

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS.—Monsieur Doumer, who has recently been received by the Czar at Tsarskoie Solo, explained the plan of the proposed French institute at St. Petersburg in which the former president of the Chamber is particularly interested. This scheme owes its origin to the same spirit and initiative which caused the founding by the University of Grenoble of the French institute in Florence and by those of Bordeaux, Toulouse and Montpellier of the French institute at Madrid.

The institute at St. Petersburg is to be placed under the patronage of the University of Paris, of the College of France, of the museum, the "Ecole des Langues Orientales," the "Ecole des chartes" and the provincial universities of the east of France, Nancy and Lille, while either by the number of the Slav students they attract, or on account of the special courses for the Russian language and literature which they

provide, seem especially fitted to have a voice in the question.

The institute will be primarily a center for higher Russian education and will be especially available for the young Franco-Slavs. The founding of the Russian degree in the University of Paris will facilitate the recruiting of the students. The institute will furnish further a center for study for Russians desirous of becoming proficient in the French language so as to teach in Russian schools. It will receive students nominated for one year and also graduates of foreign universities. It is hoped that the first course of lectures will commence within a few months.

The Temps states that the Czar gave M. Doumer a most cordial reception and expressed himself in the warmest terms with regard to France.

Considering the large percentage of Slav students in the various universities throughout France, the carrying out of this project will fill a great need and is sure to have a cordial support.

## BILL DESIGNED TO PROTECT BEAUTY SPOTS OF COUNTRY

New Measure in New Zealand Will Prohibit Sale of Geysers—Other Acts May Be Repealed.

(Special to The Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The question of preserving intact numerous beauty spots of New Zealand has occupied the attention of the government for some considerable time, and with this object in view it is expected that a new bill will shortly be passed forbidding the sale of geysers. In the event of the bill referred to being passed, the thermal springs act of 1908 will be repealed. Under this act it was permissible to reserve districts containing thermal springs. According to the proposed bill, native land in the North island in which thermal or mineral waters are to be found cannot be alienated unless the Governor gives his consent, and any breach of the act is to be made punishable by a heavy fine.

### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FOR REGENT.

LONDON.—It is reported that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed regent during the King's absence in India for the coronation durbars. This probably will delay replacing Lord Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM PROVES SATISFACTORY

New Measure in Southern Australia Would Make It Compulsory for Children to Attend School.

(Special to The Monitor.)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The system of education adopted by the state is considered to be eminently satisfactory, but the minister of education, F. W. Conyngham, has introduced into Parliament a bill which provides for an even better condition of affairs. Among the more important of the reforms proposed is one making it compulsory for a child to attend school on every school day between the age of six and 14. Ample provision is made for technical and secondary education and the curriculum of the high schools already established will include instruction referring in a direct manner to the industries with which the commonwealth is especially concerned. There will also be continuation classes to be held principally at night so that the rising generation will be able to continue studying after the compulsory age has been passed. Proposals are also contained in the bill to still further increase the value of country schools and mines by providing for the training of apprentices.

## HENLEY-ON-YARRA IS DRAWING CARD



(Photo copyrighted.)  
SCENE AT THE HENLEY.  
Yarra river at Melbourne, and its gaily-decorated craft.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—If it is true, as the witty Frenchman said, that the Englishman takes his pleasures sadly, it is certainly a characteristic of the race that he takes his sports with him wherever he goes. So we find cricket played on a barren rock at Aden, golf in Hongkong, football at the antipodes. It is therefore not strange that in sunny Australia a water pageant should be in vogue, based upon the famous Henley week on the Thames.

It is some eight years ago since the first Henley-on-the-Yarra was held at Melbourne, and each year it has been a greater success. The above photographs show a portion of the river while the regatta is in progress. A stretch of the River Yarra from Princes bridge in the heart of the city up to Brander's Ferry is given over to houseboats, gay with flowers, bunting, and Chinese lanterns. The houseboats are moored to the south bank and the stream itself is alive with boats, decorated boats of all sizes and descriptions. Painted canoes, skiffs, dinghies, motor boats, fishing boats, yawls and cutters, each and all were pressed into the service, decked with ribbons and paper flowers and lanterns and muslin. A course is kept for some racing, but this seems to be a very minor part of the regatta.

To the south bank of the river come the people who wish to pay for the day's pageant—to the north bank go the greatest number of spectators who will not pay to see what may be seen without that ceremony.

It was a great sight from which one

carried away the memory of a gay panorama, full of moving color, of life and cheeriness, with strenuous conflicting oarsmen flashing down the center at short intervals, the one touch of seriousness of effort and of real work in the whole gay scene, for even the police bobbing about in boats wore a distinctly frivolous air.

To estimate the crowd at the recent Henley is almost impossible but it is certain that over 100,000 people stood upon the banks and watched the gay moving scene.

Lady Gibson-Carmichael, wife of the governor of Victoria, and the vice-regal party spent the afternoon on their houseboat, which was very cool-looking with white and green decorations.

The president's houseboat, upon which Mrs. George Fairbairn and Mrs. Mackinnon entertained their friends, was decorated with pale green lattice and ribbons, pink blossoms, and pink Japanese lanterns. Other boats were those of the Athenaeum Club, Australian Club, University Club, etc.

Valuable prizes were offered for the best decorated or illuminated boats. Many of the competitive designs were most elaborate. One of these "A White Australia," was a charming creation, and the white-robed crew were as interesting as their boat, which was a mass of snowy blossoms from stem to stern. A large white floral design of the continent was placed high above the artistic canopy; the whole structure being further ornamented by a silver southern cross. There was no question as to the general admiration gained by this fairy-

like boat, for it was greeted with cheers up and down the river banks.

"Madame Butterfly" was the title given to a handsome and striking craft, which had a gilded canopy, on which rested a giant butterfly, with gold, blue, and purple wings poised as for flight. This beautiful insect was harnessed by purple and gold ribbons, which were in the hands of a large daintily dressed doll, placed on a raised platform at the stern end of the canopy. Other dolls were introduced on this overhead scheme and so life-like in appearance that many of the onlookers took them to be real children. The passengers of this distinctive boat were dressed to harmonize with the decorations, and the general effect though fine by day, was enhanced at night when myriads of golden electric lamps shone through the rich colorings.

"A White Australia" was awarded the first prize for the best decorated boat and "Madame Butterfly" for the best illuminated.

If the scene was charming in daylight it was even more so in the evening. As darkness fell the illuminations by Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and colored electric lights glowed out a marvelous scheme of color.

When the end came, and the people in thousands turned their faces homeward, they found themselves in all too brief a space back in a prosaic world. Once in St. Kilda road the glamor departed and there was the rush for tram and train, amid the clang of tram bells, tooting of motor horns, and whistling of trains; and "Henley-on-Yarra" for 1910 was a memory of the past.

## LABOR EXCHANGES HELP LONDON POOR

Improved Trade Conditions and Old-Age Pension Play Parts in Reducing Pauperism in Big City.

### RATE STILL IS HIGH

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The figures given with regard to the administration of the poor law in London are, if not particularly encouraging, at any rate a good deal more satisfactory than those relating to the previous year, 1909. Thus, according to the latest return, which shows the state of affairs on Dec. 17 last, the number of persons provided for under the poor law was 123,883, of which figure 81,296 represents those actually in the workhouses, and 42,587 those in receipt of outdoor relief. Though these figures show a reduction of 1813 on the figures for the corresponding period of 1909, the fact remains that they represent a rate of 25.4 paupers per 1000 of the population, as against a rate of 22.8 in 1909, which latter is in itself far too high a figure.

It would seem that a great deal of pauperism at present obtaining is due to the unwise action of certain boards of guardians and it seems highly probable that the present year will witness a codification of the poor laws with a consequent uniformity of administration on the lines of that found most suitable by the more progressive and efficient boards of guardians.

Improved trade conditions and the work of the labor exchanges have doubtless helped to produce some decrease in London's pauperism, while the grant of old age pensions has also contributed to this result. In this connection it is interesting to record that of the actual inmates of the workhouses not more than 9 per cent applied for the grant. Nearly all the outdoor paupers, however, who were qualified for the pensions, claimed them.

It is considered that one of the chief contributing causes to the enormous figures for London's pauperism is the un-

satisfactory nature of charity organizations, and the unwise and reckless manner in which private charity is distributed. Thus what is nominally intended to relieve pauperism results merely in subsidizing it, and if this state of affairs is to be changed, not only will steps have to be taken to prevent the overlapping of charitable organizations, whereby it is possible for one person to receive relief from many agencies, but the greatest care will have to be exercised in the actual means employed for relieving distress. London has become far too happy a hunting ground for the loafer and the vagrant, and until a false sense of charity is replaced by a truer and wiser appreciation of what is necessary, there seems every reason to expect that it will remain so. Not that all paupers are ipso facto either loafers or vagrants; the fact that a large number of men leave the workhouses in the

spring, many of them, it is true, for a change, but many also to obtain employment, is an indication that there exists among the inmates a desire for work, even if only of a casual nature.

Before leaving the subject it may be mentioned that the total cost of London's pauperism for the year ended March 25 last reached the enormous figure of £3,840,503. It is true that this amount showed a reduction of some £50,000 on the total for the previous year, but when the enormous amount spent, in addition to this, on private charity is taken into account, it is evident that the authorities and the charitable disposed public might with advantage take to heart the dictum of the Talmudical philosopher: "The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best aims are to show and to enable a man to dispense with alms."

## DISCOVERY ENDS THE MONOPOLY OF TUNGSTEN

LONDON.—British ship armor makers and all manufacturers who need steel that must have unusual toughness are interested in the reported discovery in a British colony which as yet is undisclosed, of a mountain in which there is an extensive lode of almost pure wolfram, lacking all traces of arsenic or tin. Now as tungsten is a derivative of wolfram, and as the world's annual production of it at the present time amounts to less than 5000 tons, and as nearly all of the supply is cornered by Germany, the importance of this discovery, especially to British users of the metal, can be appreciated.

This importance is made none the less clear by recent news from Germany that the Krupp, who now use about half the world's supply of wolfram, have just been experimenting with a new nickel-tungsten steel which is said to have 11 per cent more penetration resistance than any other variety of steel, which, if it be true, means that German armor plate has that much advantage.

## NEW ZEALAND'S EXHIBITION TO OPEN NEXT MAY

Although the Opening Date Is Four Months Off All Space for Exhibits Has Been Let.

(Special to The Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The New Zealand exhibition, to be held in Wellington, will be opened in May next. Although there are still four months before the opening day, almost the whole of the available space for exhibits has been let. Owing to dairy farming being so predominant a portion of the industry of the country, the exhibits of this industry will form one of the most important features of the exhibition and will include specimens of dairy produce, as well as the latest machinery now so extensively used on the majority of large farms. In addition to interesting exhibits of this nature, the general development and progress of the trade of the country will be shown in an interesting and instructive manner.

## PAST YEAR PROVES PROSPEROUS ONE IN GERMAN NEW GUINEA

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The report of the British consul located in German New Guinea has just been received and it states that the past year has been very prosperous, the exports being the largest ever known and the prices realized very high. The activities of the colony are mainly agricultural, the settlers depending very largely on coconut plantations which at present aggregate over 50,000 acres. Rubber also has been extensively planted during the last few years. Cocoa is also planted, though as yet on a small scale.

Some 9000 native laborers are engaged on the plantations, all recruited within the colony. They receive an average wage of about 6s. (\$1.50 American) per month, the planter having to house, feed, and clothe them at his own expense. Some native labor is secured by recruiting vessels from various districts, the average fee paid to these vessels being £5 (\$25) per head. They must be brought in, and then pass the government labor depot, nearly all contracts being for a term of three years. The supply of laborers in the colony is not plentiful, and at present barely meets the requirements of the planters. The efforts to introduce good live stock have not been very successful, generally speaking, although some success has been had with sheep from Java, but these seem to be of an inferior sort.

Exports from German New Guinea for last year aggregated \$318,000. Imports amounted to \$390,000, including \$140,000 from Germany, \$32,000 from the United Kingdom, and \$153,000 from Australia and the South Sea islands. Among imports from Australia and South Sea islands are the following: Coal, \$32,500; meat, fish, and their products, \$23,000; hardware, \$11,000; mineral oils, \$12,000; cereals, fruit, etc., \$7,600; and tobacco, cigars, etc., \$13,000.

## BRITISH TRADE WILL BE FOSTERED

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A meeting of representatives of British commercial firms in the commonwealth was held recently under the presidency of Mr. Weekes, the British trade commissioner, owing to the competition of German firms which had, it was pointed out, grown at a rapid rate. It was decided that an association should be formed to foster British trade and further the interests of British manufacturers and distributing houses and their branches and agencies in Australia.

### MAY MOVE COMMISSIONER.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A proposal that has already been made on previous occasions that the high commissioner for the Western Pacific should move his headquarters to Australia, from where he would quite well be able to overlook the administration of the Western Pacific British possessions, has again been expressed by the high commissioner, who desires that the proposal may be adopted.

## The Monitor

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is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer, who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Quality of Sympathy

ANY people unfamiliar with Christian Science believe that its adherents lack sympathy because they do not talk overmuch about suffering and trouble. To such an inquirer a student of Christian Science replied recently, "But we do not need to give sympathy if we can give assurance." Assurance that the goodness of God can rescue mortals from every ill leaves no need for the popular sympathy which sorrows because we too have given way to the trouble. Abiding confidence that deliverance is always possible leaves nothing to be sorry about.

Yet Christian Scientists are not without sympathy. They are changing the character of their sympathy—that is all. Where formerly they would have accepted the depression of another and so have multiplied it by two, now they help him to reduce it to nothing by refusing to accept or support it themselves. The Christian Scientist is learning that there is always a way out of every difficulty when one understands Truth, and this assurance of right outcome is the best kind of sympathy. To be rightly sympathetic, even from the human standpoint, is to see intuitively the need of the sufferer and to supply it; mourning with another does not help him up and out. And certainly when one begins to understand how knowing God avails in trouble he must bring to his neighbor the courage, hope and confidence resulting from divine assurance, and this evidence of vital sympathy is of real value.

Because the student of Christian Science no longer weeps with the friend who is bearing trouble, but instead does all possible to help him escape from it, he is unsympathetic? Indeed, it is the element of assistance which makes of sympathy anything helpful. The true fellow-feeling, the real compassion, is that which gives time and service unreservedly for the welfare of one's fellow-man. The quality of sympathy improves and its quantity enlarges with every spiritual touch. Because a student of Christian Science is changing somewhat his manner of conversation and is abandoning fear of calamity and urging confidence in God, he is in this very thing sharing with others the assurance of divine help and protection and uttering the truest sympathy possible to the affections. If he is setting aside his ease and convenience to min-

ister to others, in that alone he is discovering and showing forth new and unselfish qualities of sympathy, qualities that are one with God's assurance of blessing to all mankind.

No Christian Scientist, if he is genuine and right, is losing his sympathy. He is purifying it, spiritualizing it, exalting it,—yes, making it fit for holy service. But not one bit of it that is really worth while can disappear. The quick comprehension of a brother's need and the compassion that goes out to meet him in his hour of trial attest a love that endures all and that is divine in origin and nature. And many times the expression of sympathy is more spontaneous, more tender, more comforting than a mortal without Christian Science could possibly make it; for it is based in God Himself,—that infinite Mind in which originates all that is true and wholly good.

So, the quality of sympathy fostered by Christian Science is the offspring of divine Mind. Love does not originate in man nor in mortality. God is Love, we are taught in the Scriptures, and only the loving-kindness which has its source in this divine Love can endure or can benefit us. No right sympathy can be born of fear or selfishness; and when compassion reflects divine Love it is of God and does the work of God. True sympathy cannot be sorry nor afraid, for it knows that with God "all things are possible." It cannot anticipate evil but is divinely constrained to expect all good where ever mortals are striving for good. It knows all kindness, all long-suffering, all patience, for its sources are in the infinite mercies. And it uplifts and saves and heals because it is the outgoing tide of God's compassion and is constrained to do His will.

When human kindnesses fail, when human courage wavers, when human sympathy can only mourn because of a dear one's burden, divine compassion can avail; divine assurance can restore; divine help can heal. This is the message of Christian Science, and to the degree that Christian Scientists heed it the quality of their sympathy grows valuable. Truly Christian Science does bring to us all a quickened knowledge of the divine assurance that God cares; and eventually all men shall rejoice in the bonds of an inspired sympathy that knows God's goodness to be not only true but provable to all who really lean upon Him.

## Shakespeare and His Interpreters

The first of a noteworthy series of articles by William Winter, on "Shakespeare on the Stage" opens the February Century. It describes the individual conception and business of the more notable actors who have interpreted Hamlet—"a character irresistibly attractive."

Friendship, a dear balm—  
Whose coming is as light and music  
—Shelley.  
Mid dissonance and gloom:—a star  
Which moves not 'mid the moving  
Heavens alone;  
A smile among dark frowns: a beloved light;  
A solitude, a refuge, a delight.  
—Shelley.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Dolly Wood

Margherita looked sorry. The postman had just brought a tiny wee note on blue paper. It said, "I want you to come with your dollies to my dolly's party." But, alas! all Margherita's dollies were having their clothes washed, or their arms and legs mended. There was nobody fit to go to a party—an invitation party, you know. That's the way the story goes in Little Folks Magazine, at any rate.

Auntie saw her distress and inquiring the cause said, "Remember grandma's old wooden doll up attic?"  
"Yes," said Margherita. "But she's worst of all."  
"Run and get her," said auntie, "and we'll see."  
So presently auntie was cutting away at some soft sheets of pure white tissue paper, and she was deftly handling a paste brush with a dab of paint here and there. A full fluffy skirt, a waist with puffy sleeves, a long white veil, made of a single sheet of the paper, a bridal bouquet of flowers made from twisted bits and there was as dainty a bride as one would wish to see. She hid her blushing face under her veil, of course, so that nobody guessed that it had been gnawed by a mouse.

Margherita went off happy to her party, rejoicing in her bride that had taken auntie "just five minutes to make."

Egypt's land is for the most part divided up into small holdings of from half an acre to five acres.—Chicago Journal

## PRAISE FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

A time saver to those whose time is worth saving.

THERE are two strings to the automobile bow—utility and recreation—and they are both important strings. To get the air is one of the important details of recreation, and you get it in an auto. In hot weather you get it to great advantage. In cold weather there are those who, having leisure and energy and not too far to go, would rather walk; but many more traverse longer distances in motor cars, to their great refreshment.

As an instrument of recreation the auto indeed has rivals, though it beats most of them, but when it comes to utility nothing in the line of transportation can touch it in its own field. When the purpose is so to get about in city or country as to save time and strength, the motor car is unapproached. It has wonderfully extended the effectiveness of busy and energetic people. It is the next thing to seven-league boots. When we consider what the telephone, the typewriter and the automobile have done to save the time and distribute the energies of useful people, the wonder is how long it will take these great economizers to make everybody rich.

They may be doing it, but they haven't done it yet. Perhaps the reason is that, said to say, a considerable proportion of the time they save is not of high economical value. It isn't everybody whose time is worth saving, but even that solemn truth the automobiles are equal to cope with, since they are just as efficient in wasting time for wasters as in saving time for workers.—Life.

## Lady and Maid

Sabbatier of the Paris Illustration has an amusing sketch made in the streets of a young woman going out to market with her duenna or servant. The dainty young Parisian lady in her extremely up-to-date toggery is dressed almost exactly like the servant in her peasant's costume. The bonnet is a 'lingerie' or light silk cap with a broad band of a dark ribbon round it, leaving only a piquant frame of lace to the face. Around her shoulders is swathed in a simple fold across the breast a plain shawl. Except for the peasant's free-swinging skirt the two might have been copied from the same model. The lady wears the hobble and long gloves. Otherwise there is little to choose between the two costumes.

There are many more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Cicero.

## Chantecler, the Idealist

WHEN Miss Adams had closed the French manuscript on that March day by Lake Michigan she knew in her heart that she had read one of the great works of literature: a drama with the quality of universal breadth and application, poem, tragedy, comedy—three in one—a work which will always live, which will always be true, yet which has an immediate and special significance for the world of today. This latter characteristic, perhaps, made her deepest first impression, for it seemed to her truly to be a poem that had miraculously ap-

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## A Bad Spell

Said Lucy: "Now meet me at eight: Don't forget, and make us both light." Said Keight: "Yes, I'll come sure 'as feight."

Said Lucy: "Tis quite cold enough, I think, to be using my mough. The wind blows so cold on the blough."

Now you who have laughed at my rhyme, And think my poor spelling a chryme, Just learn how to spell while you're thyme. —St. Nicholas.

## PICTURE PUZZLE



What household task?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Dory.

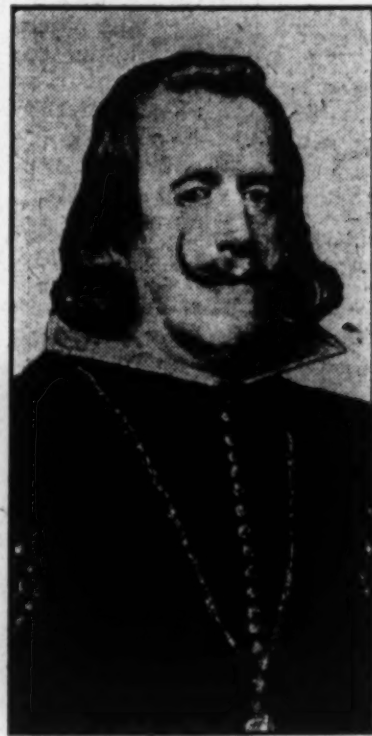
## WORTH OF A PORTRAIT

BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

THE worth of a portrait, as of any other art product, depends finally on the motive which led the artist to its inception and to the understanding by which it was completed. If the painter is influenced merely by the personality of his sitter, the portrait will be ephemeral, but in that case the failing will be with the artist, not with the craft. It often happens that the best portraits result from unpromising sitters, who, not conforming perhaps to the standards of beauty erected by the artist, compel him to a deeper study than an attractive eye and a pink cheek might encourage; for at the last analysis it is never the personality of the sitter but the mental grasp of the painter that decides the fate of the portrait.

There is no doubt that many of the finest portraits owe their inception to the personal vanity of the sitter, but no great artist has ever allowed this to intrude to the detriment of his work, and this fact speaks eloquently of the futility of such feelings when brought into touch with intelligence. Where vanity is apparent we note the weakness of the painter. A hundred mediocre painters are always ready to flatter the vanity or selfishness of their sitters, yet the painter who is great enough to refuse to do this invariably comes to the front, for the fundamental truths which he alone reveals exercise their natural attraction on the often unconscious patron and eventually triumph. So that the merely personal portrait painted to flatter the vanity of the man or woman represented, or that painted to please the victim mesmerized by it, is confined to a few representations of royalty, royal favorites, and actors, so far as the past is concerned. Today we see a slightly different form of personal portraiture, equally aside from art, in the work of the incompetent painter for the often well-meaning but ignorant patron. Time will weed these out as it has the others.

The "transitional" or "typical" portrait is historically the most in evidence, for it includes all but the greatest masters. In this state of development, the painter, while generally a competent craftsman following a well-defined tradition, is not sufficiently awake mentally to perceive more than the general fashion and character of his surroundings, consequently there is a sameness about the portraits of such artists that is a denial of the great law of infinite variety governing all creation. The majority of eighteenth century portraits come in this category, especially those painted at the time of the classic revivals in France and England, when the



(Photo copyrighted by Photographische Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany.)  
PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN.  
Photograph of painting by Velasquez now in the National Gallery, London.

painters looked for Roman elegances in their sitters instead of universal truths. In the work of Sir Peter Lely and Romney, even of Vandyke, Reynolds and Gainsborough, we see the oft-recurring pose, the same classic nose, the identical simper, gesture or tapered finger. Each portrait is part of an "atmosphere," a fashion, the sum total of which claims to represent the feeling of the century. But this transitional state merges at both ends into the others. The personal affections and whims of the sitters have intruded to some extent and present a distorted idea, but at the same time, the best of these painters only rarely descend to such a plane and occasionally scale the heights. This state, too, is almost always characterized by a genuine love for humanity in the abstract.

The finest achievements in portraiture, however, are quite apart from mannerism; they reflect only the highest qualities seen in man. A courageous man may sometimes seem to fall below himself on account of a fault of pride

or selfishness, but it is not the business of the portrait painter to record this lapse, for it cannot help the man by so doing, nor can it help the public to appreciate his true character. It is the business of the portrait painter to read his sitter as he would a book, and to reveal to others the courage of strength or beauty that he sees there; so that he must have an exact knowledge and perception of essential character, and the understanding to reveal it to others. In the work of an artist so equipped will be found things hidden from the multitude, from the sitter's acquaintances, even from the sitter himself at that time, but future generations, as well as connoisseurs of his own day, will treasure it as a true portrait; for there will not be found in it the changing fashions of dimple, smirk or posture to grow stale and stupid, but the dignity and grandeur of the manhood and womanhood perceived will stand as long as the canvas holds together.

The best test after all that we can apply to any portrait is that of human appeal. How well we seem to know those kings and queens of Spain that Velasquez has shown us so clearly in spite of their silly trappings. We know that they felt just as we do about the essential things of life, we can almost imagine ourselves talking to them. And then those drawings of Holbein, wherein we see the court of Henry VIII. miraculously breathed on to paper, as it seems. How well we must have understood them, these lords and ladies, for they are just men and women to him, all of them. Pompos or supercilious or proud they might strut into his studio, but they all came out of it on a level—mere men—and, as that, not less than worthy of his love and the world's. Out of it they came, dignified, wise and true, tender, motherly, brave; we cannot help being grateful to the large-hearted German for showing us what fine people they really were.

And today there is equal need of such workmen. Our painters are too ready to concede our claim to frivolity, greed or vice. They seem too often out of touch. They are too apt, making a little ring-fence for their professional pride, to sit down in it, praying for a beauty they feel has left the world, while outside, to the clear eye and warm heart, beauty forever reveals itself. Without this vision that penetrates below the surface and the love that brings unsuspected jewels from the deeps, the portrait must be a thing of the past, a mask that, however cleverly it may be cut and colored, will deceive no one long, and eventually must be blown away on to the rubbish heap of empty lies.

## Bjornson's Socialism

A review of a recent book on Bjornson in Current Literature says: The second part of "Beyond Human Power" deals with the social conflict between capitalists and workmen. Bjornson makes it clear that he sympathizes neither with oppression above, nor with anarchy below. He puts into the mouth of one of the employers the words: "We must not repay evil with evil. We do not call out the good in people by that. And if we do not call out the good we have nothing to build upon." The play is a plea for the larger Socialism—"not the Socialism that wants to force its way with violence, but the Socialism that in brotherly fellowship seeks to bring about the new social state." Bjornson's faith is summed up by Mrs. Anker in the following words: "Life is not to be the unconscious life of nature, nor mere enjoyment. Our will must govern and guide our life, and art is to be a servant in this work."

Sometimes a-dropping from the sky  
I heard the skylark sing.  
Sometimes all little birds that are,  
How they seemed to fill the earth and  
air  
With their sweet jargoning!  
—Coleridge.

## BUILDINGS SHOULD BE WORKS OF ART

Sir Aston Webb talks to trades school on lasting quality of structures.

THERE was a large attendance in London recently at the Carpenters' hall to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the trades training school in Great Titchfield street. H. Phillips Fletcher, director of the trades training school, presented a report saying that the ideal aimed at in the school was to encourage individualism, and this method had been found to give excellent results.

Sir Aston Webb, who gave away the prizes, afterward addressed the meeting. Speaking "as a student to students," he said that one of the advantages of those classes was that a young man could find out whether his particular job was the one he liked best; he also learned to recognize and rejoice over the success of other people.

The arts and crafts were in a time of change. Materials also had changed. There were two roofs at Westminster, one built of wood 450 years ago, the other built of iron 50 years ago. The old wooden one was standing there as

good as ever, the other was going on the scrap-heap. That ought to encourage the Carpenters' Company. Building materials were undergoing so much change that it was very necessary for them to keep actively in touch with the changes. The new general postoffice was built on an entirely different construction than it would have been 50 years ago. It had extremely thin walls of great strength and was built with great rapidity. Thin walls and great rapidity were becoming essentials in work in great cities.

He said the striking thing about present-day productions was their extraordinary accuracy, but work should not only be useful and mechanically complete; it should also be beautiful. Beautiful workmanship gave permanence to the object so treated. Nothing maintained a thing longer than some sense of beauty hanging round it. Many buildings were pulled down because they were ugly, and many were kept up merely because they were beautiful.

## The Origin of the Post-office

THE postoffice is an example of the mode in which things change while names remain. It was originally the office that arranged the posts or roads at places where, on the great roads of England, relays of horses and men could be obtained for the rapid forwarding of government despatches. There was a chief postmaster of England many years before any system of conveyance of private letters by the crown was established. Such letters were conveyed either by couriers, who used the same horses throughout their whole journey, or by relays of horses maintained by private individuals—that is, by private post. The scheme of carrying the correspondence of the public by means of crown messengers originated in connection with foreign trade. A postoffice for letters to foreign parts was established, "for the benefit of the English merchants," in the reign of James I., but the extension of the system to inland letters was left to the succeeding reign. Charles I., by a proclamation issued in 1635, may be said to have founded the present postoffice. By this proclamation he commanded his "Postmasters of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two, to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days, and to take with them all such letters as shall be directed to any post town on or near that road."

Neighboring towns, such as Lincoln and Hull, were to be linked on to this main route, and posts on similar principles were to be established on other great highroads, such as those to Chester, Holyhead, Exeter and Plymouth. So far no monopoly was claimed, but two years afterward a second proclamation forbade the carriage of letters by any messengers except those of the King's postmaster-general, and thus the present system was inaugurated.

The monopoly thus claimed, though no doubt devised by the King to enhance the royal power and to bring money into the exchequer, was adopted by Cromwell and his Parliament, one main advantage in their eyes being that the carriage of correspondence by the government would afford "the best means to discover and prevent any dangerous and wicked designs against the commonwealth."—Harpers Weekly.

To hope is to enjoy.—De Lilla.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 23, 1911.

### New Orleans May Get the Panama Fair

THE exposition committee of the House of Representatives on Friday last, by a vote of nine to six, decided in favor of New Orleans as the site of the world's fair to be known as the Panama canal international exposition and to be held, presumably, in 1915. No appropriation in support of the enterprise is even tacitly pledged by this action, but the United States, it is thought, will grant a million or so for a government exhibit.

It is regrettable that in order that New Orleans should win in this contest San Francisco should lose. The disappointment to the city by the Golden Gate will be keen should Congress ratify the report of the committee, as it probably will. Like New Orleans, San Francisco has displayed a quality of civic pride in the long struggle, and credit for this sentiment will not be dimmed by apparent defeat.

At the worst, the defeat can be only apparent. San Francisco has raised herself triumphantly above a greater misfortune than even this. It may lose the Panama exposition, but it has the enterprise, the energy and the money to create at an early day a world's fair with which the whole country will be in sympathy.

New Orleans is to be congratulated upon its success so far. The Crescent city has made a brave effort for the prize. It has not been without advantage from the first. This advantage sprang in part from the general recognition of the appropriateness of holding the exposition at a point almost in direct line of travel between the States and the isthmus. Again, all the waterway development interests of the Mississippi valley have been friendly to the gulf port. While the East has taken no prominent part in the matter, there has been an undercurrent of feeling on this seaboard that New Orleans would be the wiser location.

The proposition has more than once been broached, and in good faith, that there be two expositions. Up to this time neither party, of course, would have given countenance to this plan, as it might have been interpreted as an evidence of lack of faith on one side or the other in the result. But now there appears to be no good reason why the proposal should not be considered.

ONE of the many things that contribute toward making politics interesting is the fact that even the most experienced politicians do not know for certain what is going to happen next.

AFTER next year, it is announced, practically the entire telephone service in the British Isles will be owned or controlled by the national government. This is to be accomplished by purchasing the great telephone property gradually acquired by a company that five years ago had control of 90 per cent of the traffic within the telephone exchange districts. That property is to become a part of the national postoffice organization, and in order to facilitate its acquirement at a just price, the British government has retained Prof. Dugald C. Jackson of the Institute of Technology, Boston. Professor Jackson is expert adviser of the Massachusetts highway commission in telephone matters and president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He will place a valuation on the property and advise the British postmaster-general accordingly.

In the approach of government ownership on such a scale and the selection of an American engineer for so important a post, there is a connection, it would seem, that will occur to many who noted the announcement. The point is not so much that Great Britain, by choosing Professor Jackson, compliments the work of American engineers in the telephone field; although that is significant, because no other foreign experts were consulted. Neither is it the fact that government ownership, thus applied to an extensive public utility, may be seen in a new light. But here is England taking advantage of American knowledge to further the government-ownership doctrine in its relation to telephone systems, while the United States makes no move to consult its own experts with the same ultimate purpose in view. And yet, in America the leading telephone company has nearly four times as many exchanges as are operated by the corporation whose property Great Britain will purchase; and it has nearly nine times as many separate stations connected with its system, including private lines and those of independent companies.

Does any one imagine that the British government was unwise in taking possession of the trunk telephone lines within its domain in 1896, when it purposes to complete national control of telephony? Wherever independent companies are springing up, and frequent mergers resulting, neither equipment nor service can reach the highest efficiency. Travelers in America often declare that they find sharp differences between the telephone service that westerners demand and that with which easterners as a rule content themselves. Wherever government control of public utilities has been established, a thorough and fair test has ordinarily justified the innovation, as to both economy and improvement. The American telephone network increases with the passing of every year. Perhaps it is time that the United States heeded the lesson taught so plainly by England, utilizing the telephone knowledge of American electrical engineers in looking to a greater degree of government control.

### Finding Work for Scholars

WHILE people in America are discussing vocational guidance for boys and girls, it may be well for them to note what is being accomplished in Liverpool, Eng., by the scholars' employment bureau, established by the municipal education committee for experimental purposes. The movement is a result of the interest manifested by citizens of Great Britain in the establishment of exchanges for easier regulation of the labor supply and demand. Scholars' employment bureau activities are based on the theory that where more than 50 per cent of the relief granted in the Liverpool district went to casual laborers at the age of twenty, this showed conclusively that the trouble should be reached at its source by dealing with the matter of inadequate

employment for boys and girls at the time of leaving school. That is when vocational guidance appears to be most necessary, if it is to teach young people how to adopt callings which offer them chances of agreeable employment and advancement.

The object of the Liverpool plan is to do away with what in England are called "blind-alley occupations," those which do not admit of promotion; for example, the work of telegraph messengers, errand boys and similar classes. The schoolmaster is supposed to take what is termed a postgraduate interest in the child, so that the latter's prospects are better than if he chose employment in a casual or haphazard manner. Out of 956 boys who left the Liverpool schools on July 31, 1910, the bureau had secured positions for 469; and work was obtained for 352 of the 933 girls who left school there a month earlier. In view of these statistics, it is little cause for wonder that Liverpool parents are now inclined to leave their children longer at school, so that the teachers and the education committee may have more time to discover fitting positions for them. They are even changing their own ideas and accepting those of the teachers in regard to the future careers of these children, and such a concession would be notable enough anywhere.

One of the most commendable effects of the Liverpool arrangement is that it brings the teacher and the parent into closer touch with each other, gives them a mutual interest in the present and future welfare of the child. Pupils, teachers and parents share in the good results, and it is remarked that whole schools compete amicably for the honor of providing the most and the best situations for their pupils. Business men heartily encourage the work, and this is eloquent testimony of its demonstrably practical value. If the same care to see that the natural tendencies and abilities of a child fit him for the position into which he enters were exercised in America, how many poor clerks would be prosperous mechanics, just as many poor mechanics would be prosperous clerks! It is evident that in Liverpool, at least, they have passed the stage of mere discussion in relation to vocational guidance, and have entered on the era of application.

COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY ought to feel well satisfied with the progress he has made toward convincing Congress that he discovered the north pole. If he had brought that elusive stick home with him, there might have been no need of submitting all the other evidence.

THOSE who are anticipating the appearance of the seventeen-year locusts with something less than pleasure should remember that locusts were probably regular visitors in these parts for centuries before the white man stepped upon the continent. Nevertheless, the white man found plenty here when he arrived, and he has been finding it ever since.

THERE may be some question whether linguistics and polite manners have roots in common. The former bases its usefulness on words; politeness is as often seen as heard. But to the people of France has been credited the possession of a language that lends itself with special grace to all social intercourse. Is the Gallic tongue a thing apart, and does it evidence more than any other language some subtle connection between speech and national deportment? In France the home circle no doubt fosters politeness. It is there, perhaps, that we must look for the lesson regarding the use of words in correlation to courtesy. From the earliest day the French child is taught the value of expression. Parental obedience takes into consideration every little circumstance. In the nursery and in the schoolroom deportment is considered absolutely essential to the complete education that all French fathers and mothers desire for their children. The "perfect manners" of the French youth are not a mere figure of speech. There must be satisfactory reasons if the world has found France proverbially well prepared to bestow educational polish.

The average Frenchman is letter perfect in his speech, but he has not cared over much for languages other than his own. His literature, his art and the stage furnish him avenues to the fullest expression and enjoyment. The Parisian, however, is less cosmopolitan than the Londoner, the Berliner or the New Yorker. Paris is his world, just as the French language is to him the language of the world. He may travel, but he carries Paris with him. He may order his dinner from an English bill of fare, and from necessity, perhaps, use for that purpose whatever English he has at his command. But such an expedient seldom confronts him; French is spoken almost everywhere.

The Anglo-French entente may have more far-reaching results than has been anticipated. France has now taken up the English language in earnest, and may make it as amenable to the niceties of deportment as French. But in studying the Anglo-Saxon's speech the French may wish the same consideration that they show for those who are learning the intricacies of their language. For a Frenchman seldom makes known to a foreigner that the latter is blundering in his syntax or pronunciation. It is sufficient for him to know that the other is doing the best he can. He knows that practise makes perfect.

Whether it is French, English, German or any other world language which has proved the best for the respective nations, its serviceableness can only be increased by making the widest possible use of its vocabulary. With all the richness of the French language, it is, in reality, much more circumscribed than the English. It is, of course, not expected that every English-speaking person shall use 25,000 words, as did Shakespeare. Milton, it may be recalled, found lasting fame by the use of only 7000 words. But if refinement and speech are to bear any relationship, it would seem best not to forget that, in any language, each word is important for whatever it excludes from its meaning, as well as for what it includes, and that the best speech is that which differentiates words with nicety.

THE head of the steel corporation will have to get along the best he can on what used to be the salary of the President of the United States.

WHAT Gloucester, Mass., would like particularly to know is whether reciprocity means duty-free fish.

THERE is no question that a mayor worth \$50,000 a year would be cheap at the price.

THERE should be some antiquity about that proposed new China cabinet.

### Express Rate Reduction

SOME explanations are vouchsafed as to why the recently announced express rate reductions were not made earlier, but they have to do with a phase of the case—a slight difficulty with the customs authorities—that really has no concern for the public. The rate for through business in the United States and Canada, in some instances, is to be cut 33 1-3 per cent, and the companies are wise in making this move. They would have been wiser had they inaugurated a low-rate policy long ago. Their failure to do so has given an impetus to the demand for a parcels post system that can now be checked only with great difficulty, if checked at all.

Thousands of people in the United States who look farther than the moment are not at all enthusiastic over the parcels post as a government undertaking. These people think, and honestly, that the government is meddling in too many private enterprises. They are opposed to centralization in any of its forms, but their objections have been silenced by the indisputable fact that the people of the United States suffer what might fairly be termed extortion at the hands of the express companies. No other nation of consequence tolerates such a package-carrying system as the system in operation here.

Nobody should object to the prosperity of business enterprises, and, as a matter of fact, comparatively speaking, few objections are made; but it would seem that good business judgment, to say nothing of good morals, should teach the express companies to consider fairly the interests of their patrons.

NO MATTER if the reciprocity treaty with Canada is somewhat narrow. A good beginning may lead to something better.

### Indiana's Kindergarten

THERE has been much innocent fun-making in other parts of the country during recent years over Indiana's remarkable prominence in the field of literary endeavor, but those who have been disposed to make or to tell jokes at Indiana's expense on this account, if loyal Americans, have at the same time felt consciously proud of the Hoosier state's achievement in history, in philosophy, in belles-lettres. How Indiana managed in the first place to develop the literary habit on such an extensive scale, with practically no preliminary warning to the reading and thinking public, has been no less a puzzle than how it has managed to maintain the marvelous output of reading matter with which it is credited from month to month, from year to year, from decade to decade. A possible clew to the seeming mystery may be afforded by an editorial in the Indianapolis Star dealing with kindergarten work in the state.

Readers of this editorial will see that Indiana loses no time in schooling her children. In tenderest infancy the Indiana child is led to the kindergarten and there taught, not to make pretty things with tissue paper but those rudiments of composition that in later years—and not so very late, either—enable the Indiana young man or young woman to obtain a hearing from the editor or publisher. Indianapolis and Indiana cheerfully tax themselves in the interest of kindergarten work, for it has been discovered that it is when a boy or girl is in the early months at kindergarten that he or she first gives evidences of that bent toward literature which determines whether either shall be trained for historical writing, for philosophy, for belles-lettres or for humor.

Indiana's fame as a producer of literary men and women has not come to her unearned.

JUST as long-distance airship voyages have become facts, the interesting discovery is made that there are 60,000 new planets waiting to get their share of the prospective aerial tourist travel.

IT is cheerfully prophetic of what may be accomplished later toward bringing Canada and the United States together on even more important international questions that, as the despatches tell us, within two weeks of the date on which the reciprocity commissioners began their conferences in Washington, an agreement had been reached so far as the executive branches of this country and the Dominion are concerned. This agreement, it is understood, provides for substantial reductions of custom duties on a number of products, natural and manufactured.

However beneficial these reductions may be to international trade, the value of the arrangement, in a moral sense, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The important thing is that the two countries have exhibited a willingness to transact this business upon sane and honorable and amicable terms. There are unquestionably a thousand ways in which Canada might, if it chose, make and insist upon the enforcement of trade regulations that would be embarrassing and expensive to the American merchant. The United States, if it chose, might find a thousand ways of hampering the commerce of its neighbor to the north. The present arrangement, however, is the result of a more considerate and kindlier feeling on both sides.

Another evidence of the determination of the two governments to get more closely together is the decision of the commissioners to seek ratification of the present arrangement through legislative action rather than through the formal process of treaty making. It is to be greatly hoped that the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress may enter wholeheartedly into the sentiment reflected by this proposal.

IF THE city of New York believes it essential that the piers should be lengthened to accommodate larger ships, the federal government will hardly think it proper to refuse the request.

IT MIGHT be said for Hayti that when the republic looked around for some one to act as go-between with San Domingo, Hayti went to the only country that was likely to offer its services.

IT is a noteworthy sign in European emigration that the postal address of 1000 Spaniards who have just left their country will be Central America.

ECONOMY, it would seem, should have no tendency to make a monarch unpopular with his people.

### Arrangement with Canada